

Herald Tribune

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WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS
Temp. 22-24 (73-75). Tomorrow: cloudy.
7-9 temp. 24-26 (75-79).
LONDON:
Sun. Temp. 20-24 (68-75). Tomorrow:
Temp. 21-25 (70-77).
CHICAGO:
Sun. Temp. 21-25 (70-77). Tomorrow:
Temp. 22-26 (72-79).
NEW YORK:
Sun. Temp. 21-25 (70-77). Tomorrow:
Temp. 22-26 (72-79).
TOTAL WEATHER - COMING PAGE.

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	21 00
Belgium	18 S.F.	Luxembourg	18 15
Denmark	2 D.S.	Morocco	3 D.
France	11 P.	Netherlands	125 70
Germany	2 P.M.	Norway	2 10
Greece	120 D.M.	Portugal	10 10
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 10
India	15 D.T.	Sweden	125 50
Italy	22 45	Switzerland	150 50
Japan	150 10	Turkey	2 10
U.S. Military (C.R.)	50 10	Yugoslavia	150 10

38:455 PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1974 Established 1887



TALKS—Some of the delegates to the nine-nation oil meeting in Cairo at which the boycott of the Netherlands was lifted. Identified were: Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani (extreme left) of Saudi Arabia, who chaired the meeting, and the host, Egypt's Ahmed Hilal (second from right), who is flanked by two of his staff aides.

Arab Oil Nations End Dutch Embargo

AIRO, July 10 (UPI)—Arab ministers unanimously agreed today to lift an embargo on petroleum products to the Netherlands, officially ending the oil crisis that has lasted 38 weeks on Western nations considered to have been pro-Israel in October's Middle East war. The decision was reached without debate at a 15-minute session of the nine Arab nations, all of whom belong to the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, at the Nile Hilton Hotel.

The communiqué, approved by Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United Arab Emirates, said:

"As an expression of the concern of the Arab countries for a united European entity and in appreciation of the desired relations between the Arab nations and the European community, the Arab ministers of petroleum have unanimously decided to lift the embargo on Holland."

"The Netherlands is a member of the European Economic Community. In The Hague, a spokesman for the Rotterdam port authority said today's decision could bring down oil prices for European customers."

Last month, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, Ahmed Zaki Yamani, opposed lifting the ban on the Netherlands and the embargo continued. Only Algeria among the nine states went against the embargo and unilaterally resumed shipments to the Netherlands.

Bans on oil exports to the United States and other Western countries that the Arabs said supported Israel in the October war ended after a meeting in Vienna on March 18.

An Arab oil embargo will remain in effect on Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S., Russians Told A-Tests In Same Day

By Thomas O'Toole
WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP).—The United States and the Soviet Union today conducted underground nuclear weapon tests, week after they signed an agreement to limit such tests to 150 kilotons.

The U.S. test was understood to be a little less than 150 kilotons, while the Soviet test was believed to be more than 150 kilotons. The Soviet test was not a detonation of the treaty, since the agreement was that the ban on tests of more than 150 kilotons did not go into effect for another 31 months.

The U.S. test was announced and described as a "small" test. It was held this morning at the Nevada test site and was believed to be a warhead test for the new nuclear missile, called Minuteman-3.

The Soviet test was announced but was picked up by the near seismicological observatory in Oslo. The Norwegian observatory said the test was a "small" subterranean explosion somewhere in the eastern part of the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan.

Franco Weighs Naming Juan Carlos As Provisional Chief of State

By Miguel Asocia
MADRID, July 10 (WP).—Premier Carlos Arias Navarro has asked Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 81, who is hospitalized with pleuritis in his right leg, to consider signing a decree naming Prince Juan Carlos de Borbón, 35, provisional chief of state.

Informed sources said Mr. Arias Navarro and Rodrigo de Valcarlos, president of the parliament, took to Gen. Franco a draft of the decree which would permit the prince to take over from the Caudillo, who entered Generalissimo Francisco Franco Hospital yesterday for treatment of pleuritis.

Gen. Franco, whose condition was described in hospital medical reports as improving, was said to be studying the measure.

Under the Spanish constitution, as amended three years ago, the prince, whom Gen. Franco designated as his successor nearly five years ago, would not be crowned, however, and would relinquish power to Gen. Franco if he should recover.

Gen. Franco, who has been receiving visits from cabinet ministers, members of his family, and military and political associates, conferred with the prince for more than an hour last night. The Caudillo had a bedside working session with Mr. Arias Navarro this morning.

The Spanish media today displayed photographs of Gen. Franco arriving at the hospital fully dressed and in bed, and slippers. Hospital communiques gave no medical details of the Caudillo's condition.

Doctors had considered surgery, but the operation, tentatively scheduled for this morning, was canceled when Gen. Franco's condition apparently responded to anti-coagulants. One of his doctors, however, said it would be at least another 24 hours before a prognosis could be made. Other doctors predicted he would be out of the hospital within five days.

Government sources said that on Saturday, as soon as it was learned that Gen. Franco was sick, Premier Arias Navarro ordered a study of the constitutional provision empowering him to take steps to name the prince acting chief of state during the Caudillo's illness.

Earl Warren, Chief Justice Of U.S. for 16 Years, Is Dead

WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP).—Earl Warren, 83, the retired chief justice of the United States, who presided over the Supreme Court in an era of landmark decisions and great social change, died of cardiac arrest last night at Georgetown University Hospital.

In 1954, early in his 16-year tenure, Mr. Warren wrote for a unanimous court the Brown v. Board of Education opinion, which struck down segregation in public schools and led to the end of legally sanctioned segregation elsewhere.

In what has been described as another revolution in American jurisprudence, Mr. Warren led the court in enlarging the rights of criminal suspects, particularly by extending to the state courts the constitutional protections guaranteed in the federal courts.

Of all the opinions he handed down between his appointment in 1953 and retirement in 1969, perhaps the most controversial was the Miranda decision, requiring that—before questioning—arrested suspects receive a detailed description of their rights.

In a statement last night, Warren Burger, the present chief justice and Mr. Warren's successor, said that Mr. Warren's life "epitomized the American dream," and he described Mr. Warren's contribution as chief justice and in his earlier posts, including that of governor of California, as being "large indeed."

Mr. Burger also said that, during his tenure, Mr. Warren had been "constantly available for consultation on the growing problems of the federal courts and his wise counsel was invaluable."

President Nixon said last night that he was "deeply saddened" by the death of Mr. Warren, whose service to the nation, he said, "will continue to shape the course of American life for generations to come and will reflect the highest purposes of Americans forever."

Calling Mr. Warren one of the nation's "finest public servants," the President said that "much honor was paid him and he gave much honor in return."

Few men, Mr. Nixon said, "have been called upon to do so much for the service of their nation and few have performed with such distinction."

Presided Over Court During Era of Change

By Alan Barth

WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP).—By nearly every standard that can be said to measure judicial stature, Earl Warren must be counted among the great chief justices of the United States—the greatest, in all probability, since John Marshall.

Like Mr. Marshall, Mr. Warren presided over the Supreme Court during a period of dramatic change in the character of American life. The Marshall court, at the inception of the republic, wrote upon a clean slate in giving vitality to the U.S. Constitution, and in delineating for itself a decisive role as a shaper of the national destiny.

The Warren court adapted the institutions of a developing society to the needs of a fully developed nation, a great military and economic power in a world made intimate by scientific and technological advances altogether beyond the imagination of the Constitution's framers.

It may be misleading to designate a court by the name of a (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

In Written Response Nixon Testifies He Approved 'Plumbers,' But Not Break-In

By Timothy S. Robinson
WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP).—President Nixon, in written replies to defense questions, said today that he never authorized the burglary at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Mr. Nixon's responses, made voluntarily and under oath, were to six questions submitted by lawyers for the defendants, who include John Ehrlichman, former chief domestic adviser to the President.

The written questions were sent to the White House last night after several weeks of negotiations between U.S. District Court Judge George Gesell and attorneys in the so-called "plumbers' case concerning what form the questions should take.

Judge Gesell, who emphasized that the questions went to the President as a request and not a judicial order, read Mr. Nixon's responses in court.

The President said that the special White House investigation unit—known as the "plumbers" because their mission was to plug leaks to the news media—was authorized by him to stop the leaks, prevent future unauthorized disclosure of classified information and to prepare a history of past leaks.

Supervisory Control

"I instructed John D. Ehrlichman to exercise general supervisory control over the special investigative unit," the President said.

Mr. Nixon said that he was responding to the questions "as a matter of discretion and in the interests of justice."

The reading of the President's replies occurred after a fleeting appearance as a witness by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who swore that he neither authorized nor had any knowledge of a psychological profile of Mr. Ellsberg ordered in 1971.

The President's statements ended the testimony phase of the trial of Mr. Ehrlichman and three other defendants, accused of conspiring to effect the illegal entry in September, 1971, into the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist. The plumbers were seeking medical records to aid the preparation of a psychological profile of Mr. Ellsberg, who two months earlier had leaked the secret Pentagon papers to the press.

In his responses, the President said that he did not learn of the break-in until March 17, 1973—about 18 months after it occurred. It was at this time that disclosure of the burglary began to lead to dismissal of charges against Mr. Ellsberg for leaking the documents.

Mr. Nixon was asked, "Did you ever authorize anyone on the White House staff to search the files of Dr. Fielding for information about Dr. Ellsberg, without a warrant or the permission of Dr. Fielding, or to hire others to do so?"

"No," the President said.

Earlier today, Mr. Kissinger, who returned last night from an extended European tour after the Moscow summit, was asked only three questions.

William French, Mr. Ehrlichman's chief defense counsel, who had subpoenaed the secretary of state, asked him:

"Did you authorize David Young directly or indirectly to obtain a psychological profile on Daniel Ellsberg from the CIA?"

"I did not," Mr. Kissinger responded.

Assistant Watergate prosecutor Philip Bakes then asked:

"Apart from whether you authorized it, did you have any knowledge that such a profile was being done by the CIA?"

"I had no such knowledge," the secretary said.

"Did you have any knowledge whether there was a plan to obtain psychological information (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Rep. Peter Rodino, chairman of Judiciary Committee, announcing release of transcripts.

House Inquiry Text of 8 Tapes Transcripts Link Nixon to Cover-Up

By Lou Cannon and Jules Witcover
WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP).—President Nixon, nine days after ruling that White House aides not disclose their involvement in the Watergate cover-up, explicitly ordered on March 23, 1973, that the cover-up go on, in these tape-recorded words:

"I don't give a shit what happens. I want you all to stone-wall it, let them plead the Fifth Amendment, cover up or anything else, if it'll save it—save the plan. That's the whole point."

The quote—omitted in the White House transcript of the conversation of that date—is in transcripts made by the House Judiciary Committee from the actual tapes of eight presidential conversations. The House panel transcripts were released yesterday. The committee obtained the tapes from a Watergate grand jury on March 26.

In the Judiciary Committee version of the same March 23 conversation, the President said former Attorney General John Mitchell argued that "we use flexibility... in order to get on with the cover-up plan."

In the White House version, Mr. Nixon said Mr. Mitchell argued "that now we use flexibility in order to get off the cover-up line."

Too Late

In another Judiciary Committee version which filled in words omitted in the White House version, the President is quoted as telling then-White House counsel John Dean 30 on March 1, 1973, that it was too late to exercise the option of letting all.

"The hangout road's going to be rejected," he said in the Judiciary Committee transcript. The same portion in the White House version reads: "The hangout road (inaudible)."

The committee versions of the White House tapes—obtained from higher quality equipment than used by the White House—reveal not only omissions from the White House versions but significant discrepancies, often seeming to damage the President's impeachment defense.

They also generally convey much more of an image of a chief executive in charge than do the White House transcripts, and of a President sometimes ambivalent but apparently ultimately moving to support the continuance of the cover-up.

The references to the "cover-up plan" made by Mr. Nixon in the March 23 conversation are the only times these words are used by him in the transcripts. They are never defined but are an apparent reference to containing the Watergate scandal within the White House.

The quote in which the President said he wanted his aides to

Different View of Nixon New Presidential Transcripts Reveal More Than Expletives

By Haynes Johnson
WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP).—When the official expurgated White House transcripts were first released two months ago, with all those expletives and personal characterizations deleted, there was a titillating quality about the language employed. Now, with the House Judiciary Committee version of some of those conversations, the truth appears pallid in comparison.

As exponents in the art of swearing, President Nixon and his aides are unimaginative.

Mr. Nixon himself frequently uses bells and damns, often is blasphemous, and is prone to speak in anatomical terms.

Mr. Nixon and his aides describe people as "bastards" and "sons of bitches." Sometimes they are "pissed off," and at other times they feel "pissed on."

As one point, Mr. Nixon says: "Well, it's such a shit-ass way to think." In describing former White House special counsel Charles Colson, he says: "Colson, who's got the brass, the balls of a brass monkey." Later, he again remarks that "Colson's got brass balls."

But by and large, Mr. Nixon's profanity is not up to the level of some "family" films, to say nothing of the more raucous ones. At times, it comes over as faintly plaintive and old-fashioned.

What has been at issue over the use of such language in the White House is not the sudden revelation that presidents occasionally utter profanities.

But Mr. Nixon on at least two occasions publicly professed to be offended by the use of profanities and coarse language. In 1960, during his first presidential campaign, he cited Harry Truman's language as an example to be avoided in the White House—and promised to do so if elected. In January, 1971, Mr. Nixon spoke about seeing the movie "Love Story." He was offended, he said, by the amount of profanity that are supposed to have been captured by the secret White House tape-recorders, the latest transcripts offer little illumination. Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said that the panel's transcripts have been edited "to delete irrelevant (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Dow Index Hits 3 1/2-Year Low

NEW YORK, July 10 (UPI).—Stocks on Wall Street resumed their slide today as the Dow Jones industrial index dropped 10.17 to close at 782.12, the lowest since Nov. 30, 1970, when it finished at 761.50.

Market analysts suggested that the market had again succumbed to high interest rates and inflation, but declined to project a level where prices might stabilize. Story Page 7.

Going Is Great To Many in U.K.

LONDON, July 10 (UPI).—More than four million Britons are determined to leave their country and another 4.5 million are considering emigrating, according to an opinion poll published today.

The poll, conducted by the Opinion Research Center for the London Evening Standard newspaper, showed that those wishing to emigrate were drawn mostly from the young and the better educated.



Earl Warren, then chief justice, in his chambers, 1968.

In Portugal Crisis

Spinola Asks Premier to Try Again

By Henry Ginzler

LISBON, July 10 (NYT).—Premier Adelino da Palma Carlos, who resigned with four ministers last night, was recalled today by President Antonio de Spínola in an effort to put the civilian coalition together again.

The major components of the coalition—Communists, Socialists and centrists—all declared themselves in favor of continuing. They were faced with the alternative of military rule that could

indefinitely postpone the effort to bring full democracy to Portugal.

The Premier resigned when, after weeks of bickering and division within his government over economic and other policies, he failed to get all the powers he sought to enhance his authority and that of the chief of state. Three centrist ministers, including his deputy, Francisco de Carvalhal, and a military man close to the President, Lt. Col. Mario Figueira Miguel, the defense min-

ister, resigned in sympathy with him.

[The Associated Press reported that Mr. Palma Carlos said he would not return unless a national election was held as soon as possible to legitimize the presidency. He also demanded immediate promulgation of a provisional constitution and the right to name his own cabinet.]

It was thought possible that Gen. Spínola, who has not yet officially accepted Mr. Palma Carlos's resignation, would ask him to try again with a reshuffled cabinet in which the centrist would return in force and the leftists would lose some of their representation. It has been the latter group that has been the most critical of government action in the social and economic field.

But among the left and center-left there was a tendency to minimize the extent of the crisis. All members have an interest in continuing as a coalition so that the political timetable established by the armed forces would go through on schedule. Next March, a constituent assembly is scheduled to be chosen in Portugal's first free election in 50 years and, following the drawing up of a new constitution, the president would be elected.

A plan to move up the presidential election to autumn to enhance Gen. Spínola's authority was not accepted by the Council of State, the highest body on constitutional matters, although it did concede to the Premier some of the powers he sought. A major one was to make members of the cabinet responsible to him rather than directly to the President.

More Bickering

The bickering the Premier has had to deal with has occurred not only among ministers but within ministerial departments. Four deputy ministers in the education field have resigned in disagreement with the minister of education, Eduardo Correia, a moderate who may be excluded from the next cabinet. Similarly, the minister of economic coordination, Vasco Vieira de Almeida, who resigned yesterday, was having trouble with nine deputy ministers in the economic field.

All these difficulties among civilians new to politics and power are said to have encouraged thinking within the armed forces that the way out would be to reestablish the military rule that was set up when the old regime was overthrown April 25 and promised to bring democracy to Portugal.

IRA Rebuffs London Plan On Internees

ENGLAND, July 10 (AP).—The Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing today rejected a British government plan for the gradual release of suspected terrorists interned without trial in Northern Ireland.

Seamus Loughran of the Provisional Sinn Féin, the IRA's political arm, said the guerrilla movement still demands an end, "completely and totally, to internment without trial."

Spokesmen for two Protestant paramilitary groups, the Ulster Defense Association and the Ulster Volunteer Force, also said all internees should be freed immediately.

Announcing the plan, Merlyn Rees, the British minister of state for Northern Ireland, made it clear that large-scale releases would take place only if the IRA and the opposing Protestant guerrilla armies commit themselves to ending the warfare.

The government launched the program by freeing seven detainees yesterday. This left 620 in the Maze prison camp outside Belfast. At least three-fourths of them are believed to be IRA men.

The House of Commons voted yesterday to extend for six months the emergency powers that legalize internment without trial. Mr. Rees said the emergency regulations must continue because the violence is continuing.

Swiss Set Limits To Immigration Beginning Aug. 1

BERN, July 10 (AP).—Switzerland yesterday decided to limit immigration of foreign workers and end privileges for foreign doctors and teachers beginning Aug. 1.

The measure taken by the Federal Council to restrict foreign immigration, aimed at stabilizing the growing number of foreigners, now over a million in a population of 2.6 million.

The privileged foreigners were allowed to come to Switzerland and take jobs freely, exempt from work-permit restrictions imposed on other foreigners, except diplomats and international civil servants.

Out of 31,000 arrivals in 1972, 26,000 were doctors, health and education workers and artists. The government revoked their work-permit immunity and limited total immigration from Aug. 1 to July 31 next year to 30,500.

The authorities want to stabilize the foreign population at 1,800,000 by the end of the 1970s and then begin reducing it gradually.



Pope Paul during an appearance after canceling his usual Wednesday audience.

Pope Cancels Audience Because of Pain in Knee

VATICAN CITY, July 10 (AP).—Pope Paul VI, ill for the third time this year, canceled his weekly public audience today because of the recurrence of a painful knee ailment.

Vatican sources said the 76-year-old Pontiff was advised by his doctors to get some rest. But he appeared at the window of his apartment unaided, his voice weaker than usual, to bless

the crowd in St. Peter's Square below.

"You must excuse me. I am suffering more pain," the Pontiff told the throng. He said the ailment limited his movement, but he wanted to give his usual blessing.

The Vatican said the Pope was suffering from arthritis of his right knee, the first official acknowledgment that he was suffering from the ailment. Arth-

ro-sia is defined as a disease of the joints similar to arthritis.

Spokesman Federico Alessandrini said that arthritis had attacked the knee some time ago, and that the ailment flared up last night.

In March the Pope developed influenza and three weeks later suffered a recurrence of the flu. On the advice of his doctors he pared down his Easter-week activities but has since resumed his usual heavy schedule.

Dayan, Gur Role Noted

Communication Lack Cited in Maalot Raid

JERUSALEM, July 10 (NYT).—Israeli officials who received copies of letters from Arab gunmen holding 65 Israeli hostages in a school in Maalot on May 14 did not forward them to the government in Jerusalem, a commission of inquiry reported today.

The commission, consequently, decided to look into the matter on the basis of incomplete and inaccurate information, it was stated.

The drama of Maalot, an immigrant town, ended when Israeli forces stormed the school to free the hostages. Twenty children were killed or mortally injured and dozens maimed by gunfire and grenade explosions before the Arab gunmen were killed.

A censored version of the report was circulated in the Knesset (parliament) today. It noted that Moshe Dayan, then defense minister, and Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, the chief of staff, had been on the scene in Maalot and had been told by subordinates about the plot to take copies of a Hebrew letter the gunmen had sent with two hostages they had released.

English Versions

English versions of the letter addressed to the French and Romanian ambassadors and a representative of the International Red Cross were also disclosed. Apparently they did not reach their addressees.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin, who opened a parliamentary debate on the report, said that he had consulted Gen. Dayan and Gen. Gur in the matter. They told him that the letter was identical to what the terrorists had been saying through loudspeakers, and considered the terrorists' words on the scene as more relevant than what had been written in Beirut, Gen. Dayan said that he had not actually been shown a copy of the letter.

Harry Brittain, 100, Dies; Backed Anglo-U.S. Amity

LONDON, July 10 (AP).—Sir Harry Brittain, lawyer, journalist, author, newspaper director and politician who was decorated for fostering British-American relations, died yesterday. He was 100 years old.

In 1958 he was awarded the silver medal of merit by the Peace Richard Club of Philadelphia for his lifelong services to Anglo-American fellowship and understanding.

For his work for good relations with Canada he was made an honorary life member of the Canadian Legion in 1968. He was a founder and honorary life member of the Association of American Correspondents in Britain, and a founder of the Anglo-American Pilgrims' Society.

G. Ribemont Desaignes

PARIS, July 10 (UPI).—Georges Ribemont-Dessaignes, 90, considered as the last living poet of the Dada movement, died yesterday at his home at Saint-Jeannet, in southern France.

He was one of the early adherents to the anti-conformist artistic movement formed during World War I that assailed accepted artistic forms as absurd and deliberately chose a meaningless title for its movement.

Willy Eisenschitz

PARIS, July 10 (AP).—Willy Eisenschitz, 85, an Austrian-born French landscape painter, died Monday. Mr. Eisenschitz, whose landscapes were acquired by several French museums, settled in Paris in 1912 and was married to the French painter Claire Ber-

Apparently Portable Missiles

BEIRUT, July 10 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat was quoted by a Beirut newspaper today as declaring that Syria has shipped "sophisticated weapons" to the guerrillas in Lebanon in recent weeks and will continue to send arms to them.

The report in Al Yom, a leftist pro-Palestinian daily, said that Mr. Arafat also told a recent meeting of an Arab support front here that Israel possesses five atomic bombs as large as that dropped on Hiroshima, Israel maintains it has no nuclear weapons.

Mr. Arafat's mention of weapons coming from Syria apparently referred to stepped-up shipments of portable Strella surface-to-air missiles, Palestinian sources said.

The Syrian move conflicts with Lebanon's demands at the Arab Defense Council meeting in Cairo last week that military equipment for defense of Lebanese territory be routed through the Lebanese armed forces.

Mr. Arafat chaired a meeting of the Palestine Liberation Organization's new executive committee and gave it details of an intensifying Arab campaign to reconcile the guerrillas and King Hussein of Jordan, according to Palestinian sources.

Egypt and Syria want a united Palestinian-Jordanian strategy at the next round of the Geneva Middle East peace conference and are pressing both sides to overcome the bitterness left by the 1970 fighting in Jordan, Mr. Arafat is reported by associates to be urging a more flexible approach to King Hussein, but more extremist groups are opposing the reconciliation bid and any Palestinian participation at Geneva.

In another development, Lebanese security sources said that Palestinian working for Ahmed Jabril's General Command group, an extremist offshoot of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, were responsible for the kidnapping last week of an Arab editor Michel Abou Jaoudé in Beirut.

Moscow Postpones Talks With Egyptians

CAIRO, July 10 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has asked for postponement of the Egyptian-Soviet ministerial talks scheduled for Monday until October, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy announced today.

He said President Anwar Sadat had received "an urgent message" from Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev requesting the postponement.

Turkey Rejects Greek Protest on Aegean Oil Hunt

ANKARA, July 10 (UPI).—Turkey has rejected a Greek note protesting its seismic survey for oil on the Aegean seabed, a government spokesman said today.

He said Karaman Gurun, Turkey's ambassador to Athens, handed the Greek Foreign Ministry a reply to the Greek note of June 15.

"Turkey has conducted scientific research on what it considers its own continental shelf according to international law," the spokesman quoted the reply as saying.

The Greek note said the area where the Turkish Navy vessel Candarli carried out seismic surveys last month comprises the territorial waters of Greek islands dotting the Aegean Sea. Turkey says the area is part of its own continental shelf.

Both nations have demonstrated recently carried out naval maneuvers in the area. The company recently agreed to collaborate with Turkey's National Petroleum Co. in the search for oil in the Aegean and Black Seas.

Turkish Exercises

ANKARA, July 10 (UPI).—Turkey is conducting military exercises in the Aegean Sea for the second time in less than a month, a communiqué said.

Both Turkey and Greece held exercises there last month.

Differ From White House Version

Nixon Is Linked to Cover-Up In House Inquiry Transcripts

(Continued from Page 1)

thing they could to impede and obstruct the investigation."

For all the discrepancies in the Judiciary Committee and White House versions, both depict a President frequently contradictory in his discussion of Watergate options. For example, immediately after he had instructed Mr. Mitchell, Dean and Mr. Haldeman to "stonewall it" in the March 22 conversation, the President said:

"On the other hand, uh, uh, I would prefer, as I said to you that you do it the other way. And I would particularly prefer to do it that other way if it's going to come out that way anyhow."

The "other way" apparently is a reference to what was known in the White House as the policy of "limited hangout," a reference to making some facts about the scandal available through the Senate Watergate committee.

However, nine days earlier, on March 13, the Judiciary Committee version of a Nixon-Dean conversation shows that the President already had rejected what he called "the hangout road."

"Well, what about the hangout thing?" he asked Dean. "Uh, it is too late to do, frankly, go the hangout road? Yes, it is." In the White House version, the last phrase, "Yes, it is," is omitted.

"Hangout Road"

When Dean responded, "I think it is," the President in the Judiciary version said: "The hangout road's going to have to be rejected. I agree. I understand it was rejected." The White House version omitted all but "the hangout road."

The House committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., said the transcripts were "nearly the same" in both versions, but the committee released a 131-page comparison of the conflicting passages.

The release of the transcripts by the committee was sharply attacked by White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler as a "hypocritical campaign" against President Nixon.

"They have chosen the public relations route which will focus the news media only on one section of the tapes," Mr. Ziegler said. "They should release the full body of evidence all together, all at once and not in piecemeal fashion."

The committee may do just that later this week when several thousand pages of evidence are expected to be released.

Some of the presidential conversations follow, with the differences between the Judiciary Committee and White House versions.

"Reasonable Time"

In both the Judiciary panel and White House versions of Feb. 28, 1973, conversation, the President asked Dean whether the Watergate defendants expected to get clemency in "a reasonable time."

In the White House version, Dean did not respond. In the Judiciary version, Dean said, "I think they do."

According to the Judiciary Committee version of the March 13 conversation, the President was told that a Haldeman aide, Gordon Strachan, had been one of the Watergate incident but was going to testify to the contrary.

Dialogue between Mr. Nixon and Dean to the effect that Strachan knew about Watergate was in the White House version, but the phrase "Bob knew," presumably referring to Mr. Haldeman, was not. In both versions, Mr. Strachan added that "he may not have."

Dean went on to say in both versions that Strachan "was judicious in what he relayed... but Strachan is as tough as nails."

Then, according to the Judiciary panel version only, the President asked: "What'll he say? Just go in and say he didn't know?"

Dean, in the Judiciary version, replied: "He'll go in and stonewall it and say, 'I don't know anything about what you are talking about.'"

In the White House version, it reads: "He can go in and stonewall."

On the morning of March 21, 1973, the President and Dean, in both versions, discussed the Candarli ship.

The Greek note said the area where the Turkish Navy vessel Candarli carried out seismic surveys last month comprises the territorial waters of Greek islands dotting the Aegean Sea. Turkey says the area is part of its own continental shelf.

Both nations have demonstrated recently carried out naval maneuvers in the area. The company recently agreed to collaborate with Turkey's National Petroleum Co. in the search for oil in the Aegean and Black Seas.

Turkish Exercises

ANKARA, July 10 (UPI).—Turkey is conducting military exercises in the Aegean Sea for the second time in less than a month, a communiqué said.

later joined by Mr. Haldeman, spoke of the growing dimensions of the Watergate scandal and conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. "blackmail" demands for \$120,000. A Watergate grand jury has charged that this meeting was one of the acts in furtherance of the cover-up conspiracy.

When Mr. Nixon said in the White House version that "you must go to keep under control," the statement ended with a question mark. The question mark, he said, means, in the Judiciary panel version, where Dean replies, speaking about Hunt: "He knows so much."

The President responds: "About a lot of things."

In the White House transcript, Mr. Nixon, speaking publicly about giving money to Hunt said: "But at the moment, don't you agree it is better to get the Hunt thing that's where that?"

In the Judiciary panel version, the President said without evident ambiguity: "But at the moment, don't you agree that you'd better get the Hunt thing? I mean that's worth it, at the moment."

The Judiciary panel version has Mr. Nixon saying to Dean about Hunt: "Would you agree that that's a buy time thing? You better damn well get that done but fast."

In the White House version, "buy time thing" becomes "the prime thing."

New Light Cast on Nixon Conversations

(Continued from Page 1)

material which was considered to be defamatory, degrading or embarrassing."

What remains is only a trace of racial or ethnic remarks. For instance, on Feb. 28, 1973, Mr. Nixon and former counsel John Dean Jr. talked about the sentencing of criminals in connection with Watergate. The prospect of stiff sentences from U.S. District Judge John Sirica for the original seven Watergate defendants comes up.

"He's trying to work on them to break them, is he?" the President asks.

Then, moments later, Mr. Nixon remarks:

"The point is—the uh—that that sort of thing is just ridiculous. One of these, one of these blacks, you know, goes in here and holds up a gun, and, uh, they give him two years and then probation after—six months."

Less Robust

The actual explosives turn out to be less robust than anticipated by the prudent-minded. The peculiar White House terminology—the "hangout routes and roads," the "bullet-biting," the "stroking" of recalcitrant witnesses and the complicated scenarios—sprinkled through the conversations resembles a familiar family.

But what does emerge from reading the committee's transcripts is a different portrait of President Nixon. In the earlier, White House-edited version, the President often seemed indecisive, confused and unsure. He was, it appeared, then, not always in charge of those critical conversations. "The deleting of key phrases or sentences," the transcript says, "has the effect of distorting the meaning of the knowledge about significant passages."

It is the omission of words, phrases, sentences, even whole paragraphs, that alters the sense of vital conversations. The effect is of disjointed remarks and often ambiguous discussions.

Now he comes over as far more in command. He is more sure of himself, more confident, much more aware of his own power and the power of his conversations.

And the omitted passages of polite, acceptable, English could well turn out to be more important to Mr. Nixon's fate than the explosive that were deleted.

Nixon Testifies He Approved 'Plumbers' But Not Break-In

(Continued from Page 1)

regarding Daniel Ellsberg or his psychological state, from his psychiatricist, Mr. F. Lee Bailey, in the final question.

"I had no knowledge," Mr. Kissinger replied.

Ordered to Appear

The secretary, who was on the stand only 90 seconds, was ordered by Judge Good to appear today after Mr. Fritts sought to subpoena his testimony in an effort to shake the credibility of Mr. Young, a key prosecution witness.

Mr. Young had worked in the White House separately for both Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Ehrlichman.

A Central Intelligence Agency official previously had testified that Mr. Young told him in August, 1971, that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Ehrlichman both had asked the CIA to prepare a psychological analysis of Mr. Ellsberg. At that time, Mr. Kissinger was the President's national security affairs adviser.

Before Mr. Kissinger's ap-

pearance, Daniel Schultz, defense attorney for former CIA operative Bernard Barker and Eugenio Martinez, argued that the two were acting during the break-in in the belief that it had been authorized by higher authority, but Judge Good said there was no law permitting the CIA to allow an individual to commit a crime.

Mr. Schultz responded that instructions for illegal acts often have come "from the highest council of government."

12 Die in Mexico Storm

MEXICO CITY, July 10 (Reuters).—At least 12 people were killed when a tornado struck the town of La Ribera, 200 miles northeast of here yesterday, Red Cross officials said.

Soyuz Crew Is Well

MOSCOW, July 10 (UPI).—A Soviet cosmonaut said today that the Soyuz 17 spacecraft in its sixth day aboard the Salyut-3 space station are in excellent condition.

St. Clair Hints President May Defy It

Nixon Keeps Options Open on Court

By Lesley Gelber

WASHINGTON, July 10 (NYT).—President Nixon's chief defense lawyer, James St. Clair, said today that he did not know whether the President would go to the Supreme Court or to a lower court to challenge the subpoena for tapes.

Mr. St. Clair made it clear the President was at least keeping open the option of defying the court.

He also made clear what the President's explanation would be if he defied the court: the "right to privacy."

Speaking to reporters at the White House, Mr. St. Clair said the President's explanation would be that he had a "right to privacy" and that he was "not going to be searched."

He added, "I have not yet been decided."

Mr. St. Clair, who had declined



James St. Clair

to even discuss the matter for months, hinted Monday to the court itself—that the President might not consider himself completely bound by a high court ruling.

But yesterday he was more ex-

plained. As a result, he raised the prospect of a constitutional question that would be unprecedented in the nation's history. For although at least one former President—Franklin Roosevelt—is known to have considered defying the Supreme Court, no president, as far as is known, has ever actually done so.

Defiance of the Supreme Court would undoubtedly be considered a ground for impeachment, by many in Congress.

The President's possible response to a Supreme Court ruling against him has been a matter of speculation for months.

Last fall, when the Watergate prosecution was pursuing its first subpoena against Mr. Nixon, calling for tapes of nine Watergate-related conversations, the White House had a standard response: The President would comply with a "definitive" court ruling.

Appeals Court Decision

White House spokesmen would never expand upon that statement. But in October, after the U.S. Court of Appeals had ordered Mr. Nixon to comply with that initial prosecution subpoena, the President ultimately did announce that he would comply with the court's ruling rather than appeal it.

He made the announcement through one of his lawyers, Charles Wright, who asserted, "This President does not defy the law."

When the Watergate prosecution issued the subpoena that is now before the Supreme Court, calling for tapes and records of 64 conversations, the White House was asked again whether the President would abide by a court ruling.

Neither Mr. Nixon's lawyers nor his spokesmen would answer, nor would they explain their refusal to answer.

Some observers interpreted the refusal as a sign that damaging material was on the subpoenaed tapes. Another common interpretation was that the President was simply buying time.

When Mr. St. Clair appeared before the Supreme Court Monday, he still seemed reluctant to reveal how the President might respond to the court.

He was asked at one point whether he was "still leaving it up to this court to decide it."

"Yes, in a sense," he responded. "In what sense?" he was asked.

"Constitutional Duties"

"In the sense that this court has the obligation to determine the law," Mr. St. Clair replied. "The President also has an obligation to carry out his constitutional duties."

A few questions later, he remarked, "This is being submitted to this court for its guidance and judgment with respect to the law."

The justices did not press him on the point, and as a result, he did not say just what he meant by the President's "obligation to carry out his constitutional duties."

Yesterday a reporter, after hearing Mr. St. Clair's estimate that it might take two months to process the tapes, asked whether the President was implying that Mr. Nixon had now decided to comply with the court should it rule against him.

No, Mr. St. Clair said, he had not intended to imply that at all.

"I really don't know," he said.

Expectations on Decision

The general expectation here is that the court will decide against Mr. Nixon, at least on the subpoena issue, if not on the second question, of whether the Watergate grand jury was empowered to name Mr. Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up.

The other potential confrontation between a president and the court came in 1955, when the court was considering the "gold case," a complicated lawsuit involving the abrogation of the promise to pay gold to bondholders.

President Roosevelt, having expected an adverse decision, had prepared what the historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. terms "a dissent of his own in the shape of a set of proclamations and orders nullifying an adverse Supreme Court decision."

Roosevelt had prepared a radio speech to the nation to advise them of his action. But by a 5-4 vote, the court made the speech unnecessary.

Tighter Control Over Press, TV Urged in Britain

LONDON, July 10 (UPI).—A committee of the governing Labor party today recommended government economic intervention in the press and full nationalization of television and radio.

The committee recommended abolition of the British Broadcasting Corp., scrapping of commercial television and radio and centralization of all broadcasting in a public broadcasting commission.

This group would "take ultimate responsibility for administering all public policy decisions about broadcasting and would watch over program planning."

A second group, called the communications council, would constantly review the operation of newspapers, television, radio and movies.



GREETED BY WIFE—Nancy Kissinger welcoming Henry at a military airport on his return from European tour.

Nixon and Kissinger Report On Summit to Congressmen

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).

President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger briefed Democratic and Republican congressional leaders today on the Moscow summit meeting and the present status of détente.

After the two-hour closed session, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana told newsmen that the President and Mr. Kissinger were "very pleased with the results of the summit."

A reporter asked whether the President had discussed his promises to provide nuclear reactors to Egypt and Israel for peaceful uses, and Sen. Mansfield said it "never came up—we didn't have time."

Mr. Kissinger, who returned last night from a post-summit tour of Western European capitals, reported on the status of the Atlantic alliance. Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said afterward that U.S.-Europe relations "are better than they have been in a decade."

Some critics have said the summit meeting between Mr. Nixon and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev really had accomplished little because the President was weakened by the Watergate scandal and the need to build up his popularity

at home without making major concessions in Moscow.

However, such criticism was not reflected in the comments from some of the 21 legislators who attended this morning's briefing.

Vermont's Sen. George Aiken, dean of Senate Republicans and a veteran member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he found the report—which covered both the Moscow meeting and Mr. Nixon's Middle East trip—"interesting and satisfactory."

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said while he looked for no U.S.-Soviet agreement to limit nuclear offensive weapons "any time soon," the President and Mr. Kissinger gave a better explanation of "why we couldn't get anything" at the Moscow summit than any he had heard before. He would not elaborate.

Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I., said the President admitted that some agreements he signed in Moscow were "rather minuscule" but they all contributed to an "easing of the atmosphere."

Sen. Scott said the President called his trip "most useful" and had again expressed the hope Congress will approve his proposed trade bill, which among other things would give trade concessions to Moscow. That provision faces strong opposition in the Senate.

Meeting of Defense Chiefs Weighed in U.S., Soviet Union

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—The possibility of an unprecedented meeting between Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and Soviet Defense Minister Andrei Grechko is under discussion in the Pentagon.

Government sources stress that neither country has actually extended an official invitation to have the two top defense officials meet.

But reliable reports from Moscow during the recent U.S.-Soviet summit meeting indicate that some Soviet officials have privately expressed interest in a visit from Mr. Schlesinger.

It is known that in the Pentagon the prospects for such a visit are also viewed with considerable interest.

Defense Department sources confirm that the potential advantages and disadvantages of such a meeting are now being weighed informally by Mr. Schlesinger's advisers, and that earlier plans for a meeting once made by former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, are being kept up to date.

If a Schlesinger-Grechko meeting is arranged, it is expected to come off after one or two meetings between senior U.S. and Soviet military commanders are held as a means to get the process of high-level military contacts moving between the two superpowers.

Preliminary Meetings

This could involve meetings, for example, between the rival fleet commanders in the Mediterranean, or army commanders in Europe. Authoritative sources say arrangements for at least one such meeting are already being discussed between the two countries.

The revived interest in a meeting of the two top defense officials stems from the still deadlocked U.S.-Soviet negotiations to reach new agreements on limiting offensive nuclear weapons.

Both Mr. Schlesinger and Marshal Grechko have strong views of what would constitute an acceptable new arms deal for their respective countries, and both have become sharply identified with the most cautious, military-oriented view.

After the Moscow summit meeting, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev suggested, without elab-

Year's Sales Of U.S. Arms At \$8.5 Billion

100 % Increase Cited; Most to Mideast, Iran

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, July 10 (NYT).—The United States sold some \$8.5 billion in arms for the fiscal year that ended last month, almost double the arms sales for the previous fiscal year and almost \$2 billion more than all the arms sold or given away by all nations in 1971, according to Pentagon estimates.

The bulk of U.S. arms sales, some \$7 billion, went to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area. This total does not include the \$1.5 billion in arms provided free of charge to Israel plus several million dollars in arms grants to Jordan and Lebanon.

While the United States remains the world's leading arms supplier, other nations are also selling more.

Pentagon estimates for arms sales in 1973 show the Soviet Union with over \$2 billion, its East European allies with over \$500 million and U.S. allies with over \$2 billion. French arms sales in 1973 amounted to \$1.5 billion. These figures are all expected to be higher for 1974, but official estimates are not yet available.

Sales by Russia

Soviet arms sales—Moscow does not provide free arms—went mainly to nations in the Middle East such as Egypt, Syria and Iran.

Arms control experts in the government estimate that worldwide arms sales in the 1970s thus far have about equaled total arms sales for all of the 1960s, even discounting for inflation.

The goal of the U.S. program, according to government sources, has been to pile up balance-of-payments credits at least as much as to meet defense and diplomatic requirements.

The increase in U.S. arms sales, Pentagon and State Department officials said, has taken place without a policy review of the program and with decisions on specific contracts made on an ad hoc basis.

By law, Congress has authority only over arms sales covered by Defense Department sales credits and credit guarantees, about 15 per cent of the total. Congress has no voice and little knowledge of 85 percent of the effort involving Pentagon-sponsored cash sales and commercial sales.

\$4 Billion for Iran

U.S. sales included over \$4 billion for Iran, over \$1 billion for Israel and around \$700 million for Saudi Arabia. Sales to the area included modern aircraft, the F-4, F-5 and F-14, plus helicopters and various types of missiles.

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger recently described the sales program in the Middle East as an attempt to "strengthen deterrence and promote peaceful negotiations by helping our friends and allies to maintain adequate defense forces of their own."

He added the need to match Soviet arms sales and to maintain "continuing access" to oil.

Price of Oil

Other officials speak of the program in the Middle East more in terms of maintaining the American arms industry and labor market and earning balance-of-payment dollars against the new high deficits created by the current price of oil.

Projected sales for the current fiscal year, according to Pentagon estimates, are \$850 million in Pentagon credit sales and guarantees of private sales, \$5.5 billion in Pentagon-sponsored cash sales, and about \$815 million in private commercial sales, for a total of nearly \$6 billion.

The U.S. arms are sold by thousands of civilian and military attaches and advisers. They tell prospective customers what is available and find out what the customers want. At the center of this network is the Defense Security Assistance Agency in the Pentagon.

Mrs. King Case Indictments Made

ATLANTA, July 10 (AP).—Marcus Chenault was indicted yesterday on two murder charges in the shooting deaths at Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church of Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. and Deacon Edward Boykin.

A Fulton County grand jury also indicted the 23-year-old former Ohio State University student on one count of aggravated assault in the wounding of another person, one count of carrying a pistol without a license and one count of carrying a concealed weapon.

The indictments were made after Superior Court Judge Sam Phillips McKenzie ordered Chenault to undergo psychiatric examinations to determine whether he is mentally competent to stand trial.

Documentary Evidence

MANCHESTER, July 10 (UPI).—Three youths swiftly changed their innocent pleas to guilty yesterday when the prosecution presented in evidence a film shot by a passerby showing the trio breaking into a Manchester movie house, Magistrate Leonard Rutall fined the youths £20 each.



DOG (?) DAYS ALREADY?—Someone, perhaps the photographer, gave this New York City zoo gorilla an ice cream cone Tuesday when the temperature was 95 degrees F. (35 C.), the hottest of the year.

Saigon Commandos Blow Up Hanoi's Oil Pipeline to South

SAIGON, July 10 (UPI).

Army commandos raided Communist strongholds deep in the jungle near the Laos border and blew up a petroleum pipeline between Hanoi and base areas in South Vietnam, military sources said today.

The daylight action yesterday severed the pipeline 290 miles north of Saigon at a point where the line crosses from the Laotian sanctuary into North Vietnamese base areas in South Vietnam, the sources said.

Officers said the pipeline runs from Hanoi into Laos, through that supposedly neutral country, and ends about 80 miles north of Saigon.

The raid should make supplies of oil and gasoline for Communist

tanks and trucks harder to obtain for several weeks, officers estimated.

North Vietnam's petroleum comes from China via pipelines and from Russia and Arab nations on tankers through the port of Haiphong, military intelligence officers said.

The pipeline through Laos has been built since the official ceasefire began more than 17 months ago. Communist forces have also built a two-lane gravel road from North Vietnam down through the mountains of central South Vietnam. They are installing an anti-aircraft defense system along the road, which runs to within 199 miles of Saigon.

The Saigon government air force has regularly bombed the road and pipeline, but yesterday's commando raid was the first ground strike by trained saboteurs, according to the sources.

Military sources also said key Highway 1, the main road in South Vietnam, remained blocked for the third consecutive day 50 miles east of Saigon.

In Cambodia today government forces launched an offensive against Khmer Rouge insurgents south of Phnom Penh.

The military command reported 97 rebels killed in the push, two miles south of Takhmau, a suburb seven miles south of the capital. Government casualties were listed as seven dead and 35 wounded.

The area is considered Phnom Penh's southern defense line.

North of the capital, the command said, government forces continued to expand their territory along Highway 5 following the recapture of Oudong. The government force is trying to open the highway between Phnom Penh and the rice fields in northwest Cambodia.

Sihanouk Rejects Talks

PEKING, July 10 (Reuters).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, titular head of the forces opposing President Lon Nol's Phnom Penh government, today rejected outright the President's offer of unconditional peace negotiations.

In a statement issued from his Paris residence, the Prince denounced the offer as a ploy of hypocritical and cynical propaganda inspired by Lon Nol's American backers.

Laos Election Predicted

VIENTIANE, July 10 (AP).—The cabinet of the three-month-old Laotian government today decided to dissolve the National Assembly, reliable sources reported.

The date of the dissolution was not disclosed, but the sources said it would be in the very near future. An election for new members of the 80-man assembly will be held within 90 days.

EEC Is Running Short of Paper

BRUSSELS, July 10 (UPI).—Common Market headquarters, frequently derided as a bureaucrats' paradise, is running short of paper. The EEC staff has received instructions from its administration to cut down on use of paper.

Usual demand for paper has been exceeded, says a memorandum sent to all EEC departments, adding that "it is necessary to make a real economizing effort in the coming months."

Stocks of white paper have been drastically reduced; only green-tinted paper will be available for routine work the next few weeks. Although the EEC is reluctant to reveal how much paper it uses each year, it is authoritatively estimated to be between 950 and 1,000 tons annually.

Gaullist Paper Closes

PARIS, July 10 (Reuters).—La Nation, the daily newspaper that has been the mouthpiece of the Gaullist party for the last 13 years, will cease publication today. Friday, it was announced today. Rising costs were blamed.

Questioned on Cover-Up

Fitchell, Before House Unit, s 'Genius at Not Recollecting'

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP).—Former Attorney General John Fitchell reportedly fumed for hours today with House impeachment investigators.

He's trying to get the benefit of the Fifth Amendment without using it," commented Rep. John Dingell, D-Ohio, about Mr. Fitchell's testimony before a subcommittee of the House Judiciary committee.

"He doesn't recall things," said Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr., R-N.Y., "a genius at not recollecting."

Mr. Fitchell reportedly told the committee that he did not wish to plead the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination but rather did want to be prejudiced to a fair trial in the Watergate cover-up case.

The subcommittee questioning would be limited apparently by a resolution.

Demands Discussed

It was the cover-up that the committee wanted to know about. The panel was interested in the events of March 21, 1973, the day President Nixon and aides discussed demands for money from Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. and also the day \$75,000 was delivered to Hunt's lawyer, William Bittman.

The cover-up indictment listed among the overt acts in the alleged conspiracy a telephone conversation between Mr. Fitchell and H.R. Haldeman, the White House staff chief at the time, at 1:30 p.m. on March 21.

But Mr. Fitchell told the committee that the telephone call

had nothing to do with Watergate or payments to Hunt. He said Mr. Haldeman called to tell him the President wanted him to come to Washington.

The Haldeman-Fitchell conversation took place shortly after a conversation Mr. Nixon had with Mr. Haldeman and John Dean 3d, the White House counsel at the time, during which the Hunt demand was discussed.

"Get It"

According to the Judiciary Committee transcript of that discussion, Mr. Nixon at one point, referring to the money for Hunt, said, "For Christ's sake, get it."

James St. Clair, the President's Watergate lawyer, has tried to establish that the \$75,000 delivered to Mr. Bittman on the evening of March 21 was arranged for in a telephone conversation before the Nixon meeting.

That conversation was between Dean and Frederick LaRue, a Nixon re-election committee official. But when LaRue testified before the committee, he was unable to say definitely what time of day he talked to Dean. He said he thought it was in the morning but that it could have been later.

LaRue subsequently talked to Mr. Fitchell, who authorized payment of the money which was described as being for attorneys' fees and living expenses.

But Mr. Fitchell reportedly told the committee his records showed he talked to LaRue on March 20, not March 21.

Mr. Fitchell is scheduled to go on trial Sept. 9 in the cover-up case.

Sen. Gurney Is Indicted in Plot Linked to Influence-Peddling

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP).—A Federal grand jury today indicted Sen. Edward Gurney, R-Ar., on charges of bribery and conspiracy stemming from an effort to raise funds on exchange of influencing government housing and mortgage money.

It is the second indictment against the senator. In 1971, a Florida grand jury indicted him on charges that he solicited campaign donations and lying to report them.

The indictment today, in addition to the bribery and conspiracy charges, also accused Sen. Gurney of participating in covering up the alleged scheme, frauding the government, accepting illegal compensation and agreeing to the grand jury.

Sen. Gurney's former administrative assistant, James Scott, d his former legislative assistant, Ralph Eastman, also were indicted. So were two Florida publican party officials and 9 officials in the Florida House and Urban Development Department.

Party-two other persons were named as unindicted co-conspirators.

Absolute Innocence

In a statement, Sen. Gurney said, "I maintain my absolute innocence of any wrongdoing. I have an abiding faith in the American system of justice and firmly believe that I will be proved innocent of any wrongdoing."

The specific charges against Sen. Gurney, a member of the Watergate committee, are a count of conspiracy, one count of bribery, one count of extorting unlawful compensation and four counts of making false declarations to a grand jury.

Ceausescu and Tito Shift Site of Talks

VIENNA, July 10 (Reuters).—President Tito and President Nicolae Ceausescu left Bucharest for Romania's Black Sea coast yesterday to continue their talks.

The Yugoslav leader who arrived in Bucharest Monday for a four-day state visit, traveled by Mr. Ceausescu aboard the Romanian leader's private aircraft, the Romanian press agency reported. They were accompanied by their premiers and foreign ministers.



Sen. Edward Gurney

He faces maximum penalties, if convicted on all counts, of 10 years in prison.

The indictment charged all six defendants with conspiring since December, 1970, to raise funds for Sen. Gurney from building contractors and developers who deal with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington.

The indictment listed 115 overt acts as part of the conspiracy and said \$233,160 was paid by the unindicted co-conspirators, either to a Gurney aide or to organizations linked to the senator.

The scheme allegedly was born at a January, 1971, meeting at Sen. Gurney's home in Winter Park. At that meeting, the indictment said, Sen. Gurney, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Eastman and the two Florida party officials, Earl Crittenden and George Anderson, discussed a fund-raising operation and decided to hire Larry Williams to carry it out.

Williams pleaded guilty last February to federal charges of income tax evasion and aiding a former U.S. government housing official in accepting a bribe. He was sentenced to a year in prison.

The indictment was brought in U.S. District Court in Jacksonville and announced by the Justice Department in Washington.

St. Clair's Twists and Turns

Mr. James St. Clair's argument before the Supreme Court on President Nixon's behalf on Monday may have represented, as some would have it, an historical and therefore special moment in constitutional affairs. But, in another sense, it represented something very familiar and predictable. Mr. St. Clair was explaining to the justices the legal reasons that his client should not be compelled to produce taped evidence requested by the special prosecutor and subpoenaed by the federal District Court for use in the Watergate cover-up trial. What was familiar and predictable about this argument was that like all Mr. St. Clair's other arguments it led the listener into a maze of illogic and a thicket of non sequiturs—unless one shared the same objective that he and the President do. That objective can be generally stated as keeping Mr. Nixon unaccountable and out of harm's way, and in particular as protecting him against the reach of the impeachment process now under way in Congress.

It is in terms of this larger objective—rather than the constitutional aspects of the contest over tapes between the special prosecutor and the President—that we would like to examine Mr. St. Clair's arguments. For the common denominator of all of them seemed to be the same heads-I-win-tails-you-lose reasoning that has characterized the President's defense against impeachment all along the line. Consider the answers that have been given to those charged with rendering justice in the Watergate affair, with particular respect to Mr. Nixon's own conduct of office:

The President, we are told, is beyond the reach of the federal courts. He is vulnerable only to the impeachment proceedings of Congress. However, it just so happens, in his view, that the Congress can only impeach the President for an indictable criminal offense, of the kind ordinarily passed upon by the federal courts. How then, is anyone to judge whether he has committed an indictable offense? When a grand jury, mindful of the claims that he could not be reached by its indictment processes, named him an unindicted co-conspirator, Mr. Nixon's re-

sponse via Mr. St. Clair was that the grand jurors were not entitled even to do that. Well then, who was? Mr. Nixon's answer is: the House Judiciary Committee. But when that committee subpoenaed evidence from him that it regarded as material to its inquiry, the President declined to produce it. Instead of delivering the requested tape recordings, he published heavily edited transcripts, generally regarded to be inadmissible as evidence in any court of law. Confronted with further request for other tapes, he simply said no.

The next turn in this argument is interesting in light of Mr. Nixon's refusal to cooperate with the House investigators: Mr. St. Clair, before the Supreme Court, argued that (1) the special prosecutor and the federal judiciary in general were not the instruments of government entitled to make these requests of Mr. Nixon since he was reachable under law only by Congress, and that (2) Mr. Jaworski also should not get the tapes he sought because he might, upon getting them, somehow pass them along to the appropriate authorities on the Hill, to whom Mr. Nixon had, incidentally, already denied some of the same material. If you can follow the logic of that, you are ready for what comes next. It is Mr. St. Clair's proposition that those seeking tapes from the President should not be allowed to have them unless and until they can demonstrate with the utmost precision that the material is required for their investigatory pursuits. Under questioning from the bench, he did not explain exactly how you can be precise about the contents of a tape that you have not been allowed to hear.

We are not suggesting that there is no legal or constitutional validity to Mr. St. Clair's presentation to the court. And still less would we deny a certain brilliance in his strategy. By the very illogic of his argument—by its dazzling twists and turns—it admirably fits the all too familiar pattern of delay and denial which has for so long constituted the President's best hope and main defense against the impeachment proceedings in the House.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Soviet-U.S. Park?

The communiqué that followed the recent Nixon-Brezhnev summit talks included a section on environmental protection which has received too little notice. The pronouncement was important not for its concrete proposals but because its inclusion showed renewed recognition that it will take more than arms control and diplomacy to assure man's future on this planet.

The natural areas in each country to be set aside as "biosphere reserves" are to be used for the scientific study of particular ecosystems as part of the man and biosphere program of UNESCO. The results of such research will be shared, to the end that both nations may act more soundly to protect the integrity of the planetary environment. The agreement increases the probability that not

only the United States and the Soviet Union but many more of the 65 nations that have already joined the program will set aside such research areas when their representatives meet in Washington in September.

In the Bering Sea area, American and Russian scientists already are exchanging information concerning the effects of pollution on the wildlife and habitats of their respective shores. Large, contiguous areas on both sides of the Bering Strait might well be established as an international nature preserve somewhat on the precedent of the great parks that cross the U.S.-Canadian border. Nothing could do more to assure cooperative research or demonstrate the indivisibility of the world's environment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Trudeau's Triumph

Mr. Trudeau has emerged triumphant from an election which was forced upon him by the opposition parties, and which throughout the campaign he protested was unnecessary. The Canadian electorate showed itself bored and even resentful and at the polls has decisively rebuffed those who were spoiling for a fight which they imagined would dispose finally of Mr. Trudeau. Mr. Trudeau has now taken back the majority over all other parties combined which he lost in his lackluster campaign of 1972. It is of course a rather smaller majority than in the days of "Trudeaumania," but, like Mr. Pearson before him, he would at a pinch be able to get support from the diminished Social Credit faction, and he seems set for a further five years of power.

—From The Times (London).

Shifts in Britain

Mr. Mayhew's defection from the Labor to the Liberal camp in Parliament, in conjunction with the latest opinion poll from the Opinion Research Center which suggests that the principal political parties are again neck and neck, must cause Mr. Wilson concern. Of course, he will not show it in public. And he could quite properly maintain that too much attention should not be paid to a single opinion poll. He could also suggest that Mr. Mayhew has been at odds with the Labor leadership for years and doesn't matter much. It may be however—and this is what will worry Mr. Wilson—that we are beginning to see a drift of "moderate" sentiment away from the Labor party. This could hurt.

Nor would it be difficult to find reasons for such a trend. Threats of sweeping social and economic changes, which seem in no way related to what ordinary people care about, and which would benefit only militant

trade unionists, are bound to alienate many people. Mr. Mayhew may not be a major force in politics (though his honorable resignation from the Wilson government in 1966 deserves to be remembered); but the fact that a man who has devoted his political life to the Labor movement now chooses to go over to the Liberals has its significance. He does not like the ascendancy of the extreme left in conjunction with the party's dependence on the trade unions. Many other Labor supporters agree.

At the moment the Liberals seem to be benefiting from widespread feeling in favor of a national government. This feeling is understandable, if hardly rational. What we need is a government which can tackle inflation effectively, rather than just talk about it, and which can restore confidence in industry—i.e., a non-Socialist government.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Red Light for Tanaka

Although the opposition did not succeed in wresting the upper house majority clearly from the government, Japanese press comment is already speaking of a severe setback for the latter and for Tanaka personally. Uncertainties as to next year's elections to the party leadership, which carries ex officio nomination as prime minister, will now inevitably grow. In spite of Tanaka's efforts to divert attention from the inflation remained the dominating theme, understandably in view of the fact that it is proceeding faster in Japan than in any other major industrial country in the world. The results of the upper house elections are thus bound to influence the future economic policy of the Tanaka cabinet, which has been served notice to improve its efficiency. In the meantime, Fukuda and the disaffected Miki are waiting critically in the wings.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

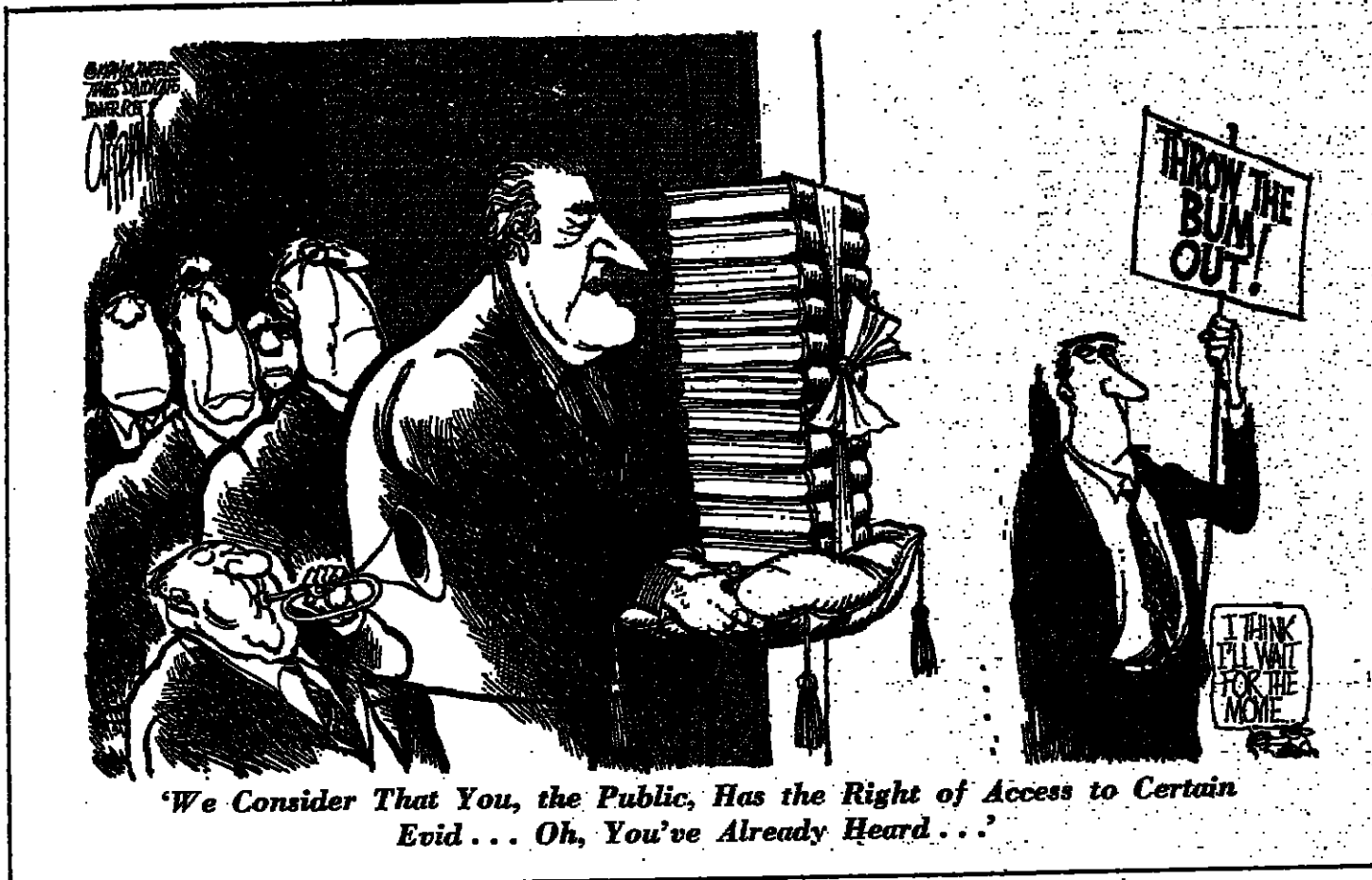
Fifty Years Ago

July 11, 1899

ST. PETERSBURG—The Grand Duke Cesarevich died unexpectedly today at Abbas Touman, in the Caucasus. An official dispatch from Abbas Touman says that the Grand Duke George died in consequence of a violent and sudden hemorrhage in the throat. The late Grand Duke was the brother of the Tsar Nicholas II.

July 11, 1924

NEW YORK—The Democratic National Convention has completed its labor and Gov. Charles W. Bryan, of Nebraska, brother of the Great Commoner, is the man who, as vice-presidential nominee, will wage the fight for Democratic victory at the polls beside Mr. John W. Davis. The Governor is very popular in the Midwest.



The Symbols, the Ideals and the Courts

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—On the way to Watergate trials on Pennsylvania Avenue and to the House and Senate on Capitol Hill these steamy July days, it is hard to avoid the contrast between the enduring symbols and ideals of the republic and the petty maneuverings of the contemporary politicians.

Here at the White House, though the temperature has been steadily in the 90s, the American people wait patiently for a brief tour of the President's house. Whatever they may think of the President's troubles, they still cherish the symbol of the presidency. And clearly the defense of the President and his men is counting on this public sentiment to avoid conviction.

Farther along the avenue toward the Capitol stands the Department of Justice. "The place of justice is a hallowed place," it says above the central door. And next to Justice is the repository of the National Archives, with its own inscription: "This building holds in trust the records of our national life and symbolizes our faith in the permanency of our national institutions."

The Courts

It has been left now to the courts to rescue this noble tradition, and they are going about their work as if they indeed intended to restore "our faith in the permanency of our national institutions."

John Ehrlichman sits in the dock in Judge Gerhard Gesell's court in the U.S. District Court building. His manners have proved with adversity. He is first to rise when the jury enters the courtroom. He quibbles over words and seems to regard every question as a trap, but he is out in the open now, and while he seems to remember the points that suggest his innocence better than the incidents that might incriminate him, the old arrogance of his day in the White House and before the Warren Commission is gone.

Similarly, in the Supreme Court, the atmosphere in the case of United States of America, petitioner v. Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, is elaborately calm, the presentations brief and courteous, the voices low, the questions from the bench precise and pointed.

This calm and stately procedure contrasts sharply with the noisy and accusatory debates in the rest of the federal courts. On Capitol Hill, the arguments over impeachment seem to rise with the heat outside. They are increasingly partisan and per-

sonal in tone, studded with charges of personal bad faith. And this mood of frustration is now extending beyond the Watergate trials to the disputes over prices, inflation, the stock market, and the control of military arms.

Even Mike Mansfield, the majority leader in the Senate, called on the President publicly this week to summon a White House conference on the economy because, he said, "neither Congress nor the administration is doing a damn thing."

Henry Kissinger complains publicly about the pace of the negotiations on the control of strategic weapons. "One of the questions we have to ask ourselves as a country," he remarked the other day, "is—what in the name of God is strategic superiority? ... What do we do with it?"

He added that both the United States and the Soviet Union "have to ensure their military establishments of the benefits of restraint, and that is not a thought that comes naturally to military people on either side."

Secretary of Defense Schlesinger replies to this that the civilians are in control of this government, "there is no problem with the military." Meanwhile, Sen. Fulbright blames Congress and the Pentagon for opposing the policy of détente with Moscow and being out of touch with the people of the country. And Sen. Jackson lashes back at Fulbright with the retort that Fulbright must be the one who is out of touch since he was so badly defeated in his bid for reelection.

In this situation it is not quite clear who, if anybody, is "in control" of this government. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has been warning that, if long continued, inflation at anything like the present rate would threaten the very foundation of our society.

This week, the National Bank of Cleveland raised its prime rate to a record 12.25 percent, and stock prices fell to their lowest levels since 1970. Yet the President, who went off to Florida after his long trips to the Middle

East, Europe and the Soviet Union, is going off again this week for 10 days at his other house in San Clemente.

Meanwhile, there is confusion here over who is in charge of the economy—Kenneth C. Felt, the President's new economic counsel, William E. Simon, his new secretary of the Treasury, or Roy L. Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget—but Dr. Herbert Stein, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, at least claims to have found the real culprit for the inflation. The American people are to blame, he said, because they didn't want the tax increases over the last 10 years that the nation needed. In this general mood of confusion, the courts are the one spark in the town. The President's lawyer is telling the Supreme Court that it should stay out of the impeachment process and leave it to the House, though he insists on being in on the House's inquiry itself. But the Supreme Court is in on it now, and that makes Washington feel a little better.

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Censorship and Persecution

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—In Moscow, Mr. Nixon embarrassed himself and almost pathetically referred to détente as largely the product of his "personal relationship" with Leonid Brezhnev.

It might seem odd that a president, even one fighting impeachment and trying to convince an understandably skeptical public that he is indispensable to peace, should solicit public enthusiasm for his "personal relationship" with the commandant of the Gulag Archipelago. But these are odd times, as the summit demonstrated even before it started.

As Mr. Nixon prepared to fly to Moscow there were numerous reports that Brezhnev was preparing for Mr. Nixon's arrival by ordering wholesale arrests of the most conspicuous Jewish dissidents. Mr. Nixon gave no sign that he thought that anything untoward was happening.

Here was the leader of the free world placidly packing his toothbrush for a trip that he knew already was producing as its first (and, as it turned out, its most important) result the wholesale persecution of people whose only crime is adherence to principles of freedom.

It would have been an act of simple decency, and a useful political and diplomatic stroke,

for Mr. Nixon to have made use of his "personal relationship" with Brezhnev by explaining to him that the arrests must stop or the summit would stop.

This would have demonstrated to an understandably skeptical American public that Mr. Nixon was not stopping the arrests of dissidents before transmitting all those stories about Mr. Nixon and Brezhnev drinking toasts to détente.

The correspondents would have given the Soviet government a choice—either all the news from Moscow, or none of the news. Both Brezhnev and Mr. Nixon care very much about television, those carefully staged events where they sign the documents proclaiming détente.

We have no evidence or reason to believe that Mr. Nixon uttered even a private protest to Brezhnev about either the arrests or the censorship. But if he did, it was not to stop the arrests that his own trip was causing.

Aside from Mr. Nixon's non-response to the persecution of the Jews, the most interesting aspect of the summit was the brutal Soviet censorship of all U.S. television broadcasts from Moscow concerning the persecution.

All—or None

One reason Brezhnev arrested the Jews was to try to keep them from American journalists. One reason Brezhnev censored the broadcasts to America is that he knew that he could do it without provoking a protest from Mr. Nixon, whose opinion of the press is no secret to Brezhnev.

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An Uneasy Position for High Court

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—If the Supreme Court speaks the President's claim that he does not have to turn over subpoenaed matter to the special prosecutor, then Mr. Nixon may well be free from Watergate. If, on the other hand, the Court rules against Mr. Nixon, the impeachment is still on track.

So the Supreme Court has a practical decision that will be the same. For many reasons, however, it can be comfortable about that.

The impeachment process should engage the broadest political issues in the nation. Legitimacy itself, the right relation of the governed to those who rule, is at stake.

But the Supreme Court is a narrow body. Its membership is tiny. It is drawn from a particular, not to say peculiar, profession. It is not a representative body. They are not designed to be a good reflex of a democratic society.

If nothing else, leaving the impeachment issue up to the Supreme Court is to put too much up for decision by an atypical group apt to reach its verdict by a reasoning process remote from the thinking of most citizens. As Felix Frankfurter wrote in the Dennis case, "courts are not representative bodies. They are not designed to be a good reflex of a democratic society."

Already one confusion is apparent. As the central issue in the case now under consideration, the Supreme Court is deciding the right of the Watergate special prosecutor to have access to the White House tapes.

Because it is conducting an impeachment inquiry, not merely some judicial business, the House Judiciary Committee has far more urgent claims on the White House tapes than the special prosecutor. But the committee's claims are going, in practice, to be decided by the arguments of the special prosecutor.

Probably not one citizen in a hundred will understand the distinction. So hazy is the confusion that the President's counsel, James St. Clair, was able to argue "Monroe v. Pape," a case in which the Supreme Court decided that the Fourth Amendment should not decide the special prosecutor's claim because that would amount to improper intervention in the impeachment.

The reason for the passing of the impeachment back to the Supreme Court is not in doubt. In line with the institutional impulse to sink for the White House, the whole Congress has tended to approach the impeachment with a hesitancy. Democratic leaders, especially Chairman Peter Rodino of the Judiciary Committee, have felt a primary obligation to show that they were not acting in a partisan fashion. As a result they have organized an impeachment inquiry, impartial to the point of being almost directionless.

The directionless inquiry process is a yardstick which has now been filed by the worst kind of partisanship. In the absence of a strong case, Republicans in the Congress have been exposed to the pressure of the hard-core Nixonites in their own party. Some Democrats were tempted to make the case which the committee leadership was not making by improper means, such as leaking the tapes. When it finally came to the House, the impeachment was managed by the House Judiciary Committee, which was nowhere. In effect, the committee abdicated its job to the Supreme Court.

If the Congress failed to live up to its responsibility, those of us in television and the press did not do much better. Except in rare cases, the impeachment proceeding was not presented to the nation as the unfolding of significant events, but as a mere display of the House's institutional duty. The public, while not any more prone to support the President, came to expect a jerky and confused impression of what was actually happening. Thus there was no sense of the magnitude of the decision to have done with the whole thing—a feeling which further promotes willingness to leave the issue to the Supreme Court.

Thus the Supreme Court has emerged as the national arbiter of the impeachment. It is a challenge of the highest order. No doubt the court will do the right thing, now as it often in the past.

But dependence on the court shows how much Watergate has been a tragedy for all of us. Mr. Nixon and his men have not only disgraced the presidency by their behavior. They have dragged down the Congress and the press. It is a small consolation that so far, at least, they have not delegitimized the courts.

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Earl Warren handing President Johnson his commission's report into the assassination of President Kennedy.

Earl Warren, Chief Justice Of U.S. for 16 Years, Is Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

chief justice who is, after all, out "primus inter pares" among its members. But in the case of Mr. Warren, as in that of Marshall, the designation seems justified not alone as the mere indication of a time period but as a recognition of leadership and influence.

The court over which Mr. Warren presided was an extraordinarily vigorous one, replete with powerful personalities. He was surpassed by several of its members in legal learning, in fidelity of expression, in depth of judicial perception and in philosophy. As administrator of the court's affairs, however, he gave the disparate justices a measure of unity and a sure sense of the tremendous political role the court had to play in its time.

In ceremonies marking the conclusion of Mr. Warren's term as chief justice and the installation of Warren Burger as his successor, President Nixon remarked: "Sixteen years have passed since the chief justice assumed his present position. These 16 years, without doubt, will be described by historians as years of greater change than any in our history."

Black Americans were clamoring for civil rights and for economic opportunity. Migration to the cities made the disproportionately rural representation in state legislatures seem altogether inequitable and anachronistic. Education, police authority, social institutions, media of communication, esthetic and moral values, even religion, were all undergoing dramatic changes. The law, indeed the whole relation of the state to the individual, had to change with them. And it was over that transformation of the American community that the Warren court presided.

Mr. Warren was born in Los Angeles on March 19, 1891, the second child of a railroad worker named Mehlis Warren, brought to the United States in infancy from Norway. The name was anglicized to "Matt Warren."

Mr. Warren spent about three years in private practice after his graduation from law school and before he enlisted in the Army upon America's entry into World War I.

After his Army discharge, he obtained an appointment as a deputy in the Alameda County district attorney's office and remained a public employee until his retirement as chief justice of the United States.

Mr. Warren was elevated to the office of district attorney in 1925 and, in the course of 13 years in that post, won a reputation as a crusading prosecutor, tough but compassionate and fair.

"The only way the racketeers can get control in any community," he once said, "is by alliance with politics, and control of your public officials, your courts, your sheriff, your police chief, your district attorney and other law enforcement agencies."

Mr. Warren was a strict law-and-order man, known much more for his personal probity and prosecutorial skill than for any sociological pioneering. During prohibition, he became a teetotaler, not out of a dislike of drinking, but out of a disciplined sense of duty. "How can I drink bootleg liquor at a party on Sunday night?" he was quoted as having asked, "and then on Monday morning send my deputies to prosecute bootleggers?"

Aligned With Right

Politically he was aligned with the right wing of the Republican party in California. He was an ardent champion of states' rights. As attorney general, he was vehement in his denunciation of Communist radicals, and as governor vociferously supported the decision after the attack of Pearl Harbor—to remove all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast and put them in detention centers in the interior of the country.

He grew prodigiously in office, however. In 1945, during his first term as governor, he became convinced that California needed a state program of prepaid medical insurance. The California Medical Association fought it ferociously.

He undertook the reorganization of the state's antiquated department of mental hygiene, inaugurating a modernization of mental institutions which put California in the forefront in that field. He put through stringent legislation regulating lobbyists. He fought the petroleum interests to a standstill in obtaining enactment of an equitable high-

way-development bill and, in the face of bitter opposition from the private power lobby, championed the Central Valley Project for the public development of hydroelectric energy.

When Mr. Warren ran for a second term as governor of California in 1948, he did so on a record of legislation which extended enlightened and progressive help to the state's unemployed, handicapped, elderly and mentally ill. Moreover, the state was free of debt, and taxes had been cut by about 15 per cent. He won the nomination of both major parties and was resoundingly re-elected—the second governor to serve a second term in a century of California experience.

Mr. Warren had by then become a national figure, and certainly the outstanding Western Republican politician. Somewhat reluctantly, as a matter of party loyalty, he accepted the GOP nomination for the vice-presidency in 1948 as the running mate of Gov. Thomas Dewey of New York.

It was the only election that Mr. Warren ever lost. But he had a third term to serve in the gubernatorial mansion in Sacramento.

Serious Contender

In 1952, Mr. Warren was a serious contender for the GOP presidential nomination at a convention in which then-Gov. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sen. Robert Taft of Ohio were considered the front-runners. The California delegation, including the state's junior senator, Richard Nixon, was pledged to the governor.

According to John Weaver, in a biography of Mr. Warren, "Nixon was suspected by the governor's political tacticians of having made a deal to deliver to the general the secondary strength he would have had to demonstrate if he had failed to get the nomination on the first ballot." The first-ballot nomination, in any case, went to Mr. Eisenhower, and the nomination for the vice-presidency went to Mr. Nixon. An enduring coolness developed between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Warren.

In the final days of his third term as governor, Mr. Warren announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election. A few days after that announcement, in September, 1953, Fred Vinson, then chief justice of the United States, died. President Eisenhower promptly nominated Mr. Warren for the office, remarking that he made the choice on the basis of the governor's "integrity, honesty, middle-of-the-road philosophy."

Mr. Warren came to a court diminished in prestige and deeply divided, not alone by ideological differences, but by personal hostilities among its members. It was a measure of his qualities of leadership that he managed, from the outset of his tenure, to heal, or at least to bridge, these divisions. He won the warm regard and the respect of all his associates. The achievement contributed immeasurably to a restoration of the court's prestige and influence.

One of the great controversies of American history was brought before the court at the beginning of Mr. Warren's chief justiceship: The question of whether state-enforced segregation of Americans on the basis of race was constitutionally impermissible.

Brown v. Board of Education was decided on May 17, 1954. The opinion of the court, written by Mr. Warren, had the unanimous concurrence of his associate justices and represented one of the landmarks in American jurisprudence.

"We conclude," Mr. Warren wrote, "that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

A decade later, he wrote opinions for the court in six cases, simultaneously decided, in which the residents of half a dozen states challenged the validity of apportionment in legislatures where sparsely populated rural districts enjoyed the same representation as much more populous urban districts.

For a court divided 7 to 3, Mr. Warren held that this inequality violated the constitutional promise of equal protection. He ruled, moreover, that the requirement of population equality in election districts applied to both branches of bicameral state legislatures, rejecting any analogy between them and the national Congress, where the federal Constitution provides for equal representation

of states in the Senate, regardless of their size or population.

"Legislatures," Mr. Warren wrote, "represent people, not acres or trees. Legislators are elected by voters, not farms or cities or economic interests. The weight of a citizen's vote cannot be made to depend on where he lives."

The Warren court outraged conservative sensibilities in an additional area, the field of criminal law. During a decade or more, the court wrought a revolution in extending to defendants in state courts the protections guaranteed to them in federal courts by the Bill of Rights. Mr.

Warren's most signal contribution in this process was in regard to the admissibility of confessions. A confession, no matter how reliable, must be excluded from a criminal prosecution, he ruled, if it were obtained by coercion, threat or trickery of any sort.

"The abhorrence of society to the use of involuntary confessions," he wrote in *Spano v. New York*—decided in 1959—"does not turn alone on their inherent untrustworthiness. It also turns on the deep-rooted feeling that the police must obey the law while enforcing the law; that in the end life and liberty can be as

much endangered from illegal methods used to convict those thought to be criminals as from the actual criminals themselves."

The strongly held views of the chief justice regarding the rights of persons charged with crimes found its culmination in what was perhaps the most controversial of all his opinions, handed down in the *Miranda* case in 1966. The decision held that the police must warn any arrested person, before questioning him in connection with a crime, that he has a right to remain silent; that any statement he makes may be used against him; and that he is entitled to consult an attorney (to

be provided for him by the state if he cannot afford to have one himself) before or during any interrogation. Omission of any of those requirements would make a confession inadmissible.

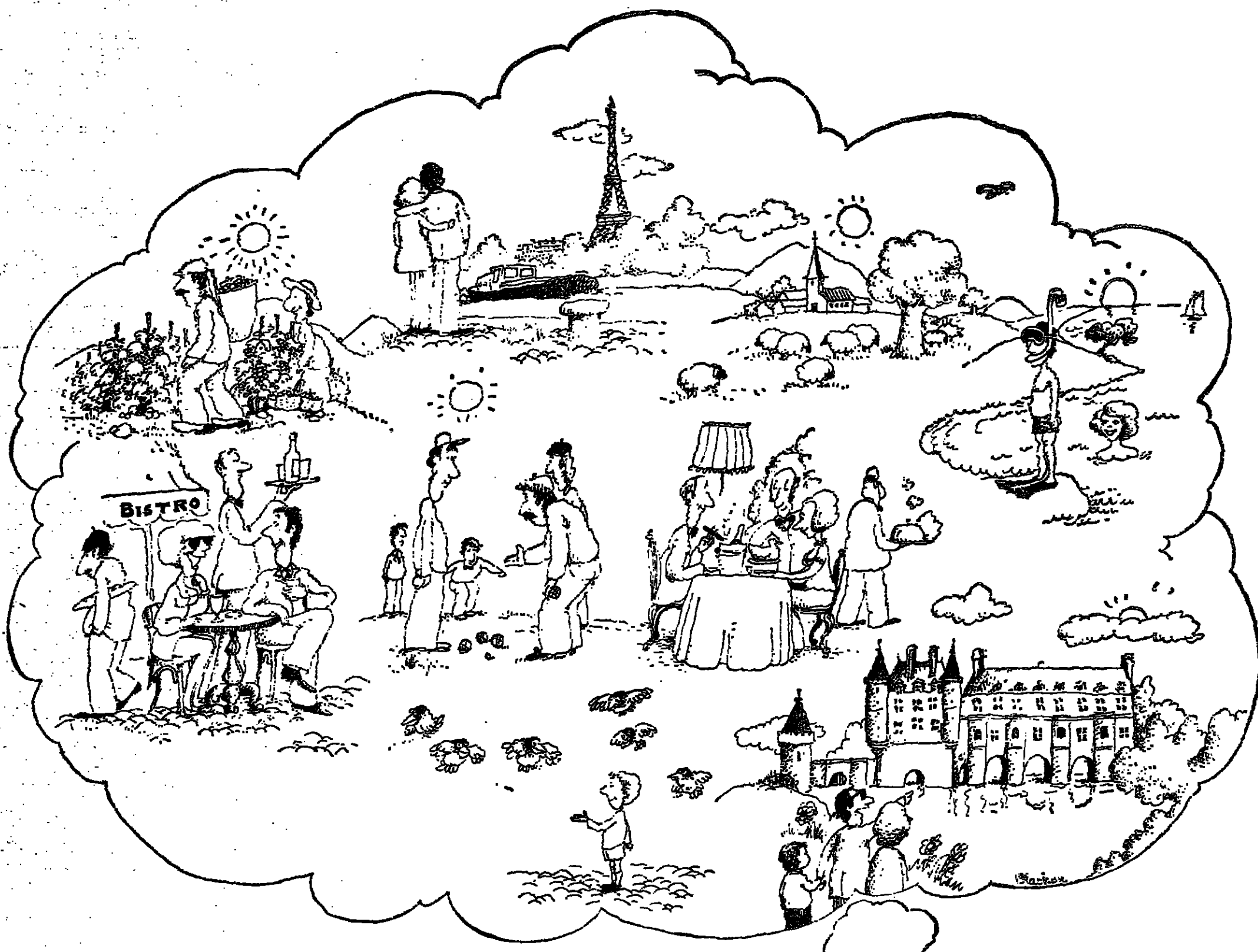
Once he joined the court, the only major interruption in his work came when President Johnson persuaded him to become chairman of the Commission to Investigate the Assassination of President Kennedy. The chief justice took that assignment reluctantly. He apparently believed that a member of the court should not engage in nonjudicial activities, but had been convinced by Mr. Johnson that his personal prestige and the prestige of his office was needed to calm public fears that the investigation would be a whitewash. "The report of the commission did much to quash fears that the assassination was part of a large conspiracy."

"The only reason I undertook the commission was the gravity of the situation," he recalled. "There was no way of holding a trial for Oswald [the President's assassin] was dead and the country needed to have the facts of the killing brought out. But it isn't a good thing for a justice to undertake such duties."

Although many disputed or disbelieved the commission's findings, Mr. Warren was unshaken, asserting, "No one has produced any facts that are contrary to the commission's conclusions."

The 10 months of the commission's work were "the unhappiest time of my life," he said, adding that "to review the terrible happenings of that assassination every day [was] a traumatic experience."

Alan Ruth recently retired as an editorial writer with the Washington Post. His latest book is "Prophecy With Honor—Great Dissents and Great Dissenters on the Supreme Court."



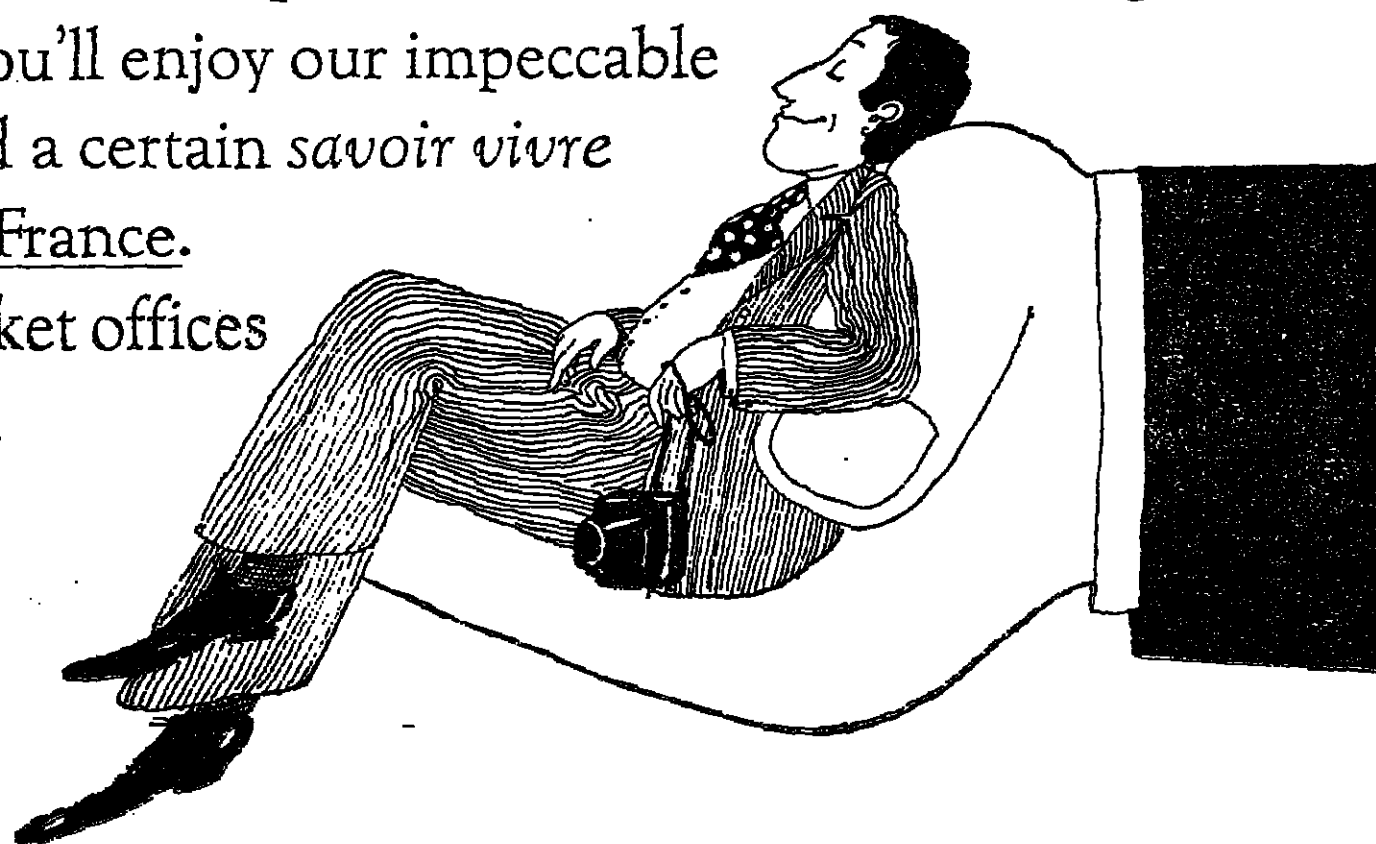
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Why Women Become Secretaries

By Bernadine Morris
NEW YORK July 10 (NYT).—A generation ago, the woman who had to earn a living did not have much choice. If she was not enthralled by teaching or nursing, she learned stenography and typing and became a secretary.

Today, job opportunities have broadened, but women still choose secretarial work for the old reason: They are pretty sure to find a job. Starting salaries of \$10,000 are not unusual and top-flight, experienced women report earning \$20,000. Secretarial schools have more offers of jobs than they can fill, columns of listings appear in

help-wanted ads and the skilled secretary knows there is sufficient demand for her services so that she is not tied to a job she does not like.

To raise the status of secretaries, the National Secretaries Association (International) has been sponsoring an examination to set professional standards. Only about 40 per cent of the candidates pass the examination, but those who do can use CPS after their names, signifying "certified professional secretary." About 15,000 women have already taken the test.

The National Organization for Women is trying to raise management's consciousness about the role of office workers and is try-

ing to break down sex stereotypes by encouraging men to become secretaries. Some feminists believe unionization is the only sure way to improve a secretary's standing. Even the most militant say that money isn't the biggest problem; male chauvinism is.

Even without feminist attempts to raise their consciousness, successful secretaries have their share of complaints about their field. They see sexism rampant in many offices, with women still expected to set the table for luncheon meetings or go for coffee. Some object to training young men who go on to administrative positions. And many still consider much of what is said about them too much of a caricature.

Office Machine

Most secretaries who did not go to college regret it, not that they think college training would necessarily help them on the job, but they feel it improves the chance of rising to managerial levels.

Despite complaints about the dreariness of typing or being treated like an office machine, secretaries in all ranks, from beginners to executive assistants, find a good deal of satisfaction in their work.

Not everyone objects to taking care of personal matters for her boss. "He works so hard—he's here before I come in and stays after I leave—so if he needs coffee or an aspirin, I don't mind getting him some," a young secretary said.

Involvement

Some secretaries take pride in knowing what is going to happen in their company before everybody else does, even if they cannot talk about it. Some find that their inside information encompasses a much broader area.

"The feeling you are involved in something very important to the company is terribly gratifying," observed Dorothy de Borchgrave, who was in the Foreign Service for years. She met her present boss, C. Douglas Dillon, when he was U.S. ambassador to France 20 years ago and served with him during his service in the State Department and as secretary of the Treasury. Today her interest in the art world is deepening since Mr. Dillon is president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

For Elizabeth Deuble, who started work in September, there is the pleasure of learning. "I didn't know anything about leases, agreements and mergers before," said Miss Deuble, who works for a partner in a law firm. "Now I can help the new secretaries as they come in."

Miss Deuble, 22, had wanted to be a nurse, but changed her mind.



Elizabeth Deuble, secretary in New York law firm.

A guidance counselor at a college where Miss Deuble had completed two years of a liberal arts course preparatory to nursing school, suggested a secretarial course. It was during the course that she began to think about the legal field.

"There wasn't any problem getting a job—the demand is overwhelming," Miss Deuble said. "I went out on about six interviews and I could have gone on many more."

She was offered as high as \$185

a week, but took her present job for \$20 less because she liked the atmosphere. In December, she received a raise and a bonus. "And we have a fantastic health insurance plan," she added.

Miss Deuble terms her work "satisfying, not glamorous" and plans to continue after marriage.

"I couldn't sit home watching soap operas and doing the wash," she said. "I know I could take care of the house and still do my job because I'm doing that right now for my father."

Where Architecture Counts as Much as Cooking

By Naomi Barry

HELSINKI (HTT)—The world's oldest "modern" restaurant is located on the eighth floor of a Helsinki office building. The Savoy is now a contemporary classic. It attracts architects from East and West who come for lunch or dinner but primarily to see what Alvar Aalto already had wrought nearly 40 years ago. The food is as good as any in town, which makes for a happy bonus.

Early in his career, the great Finnish architect stated his belief that environment should be a consistent conception from "culinary to town planning." Consequently he designed the interior space plus an awning terrace for all fresco dining. (Summer on the northern shore of the Gulf of Finland may be short but it is adored.) He also provided all the "architectural accessories," including the tables and chairs. To hold the flowers which were to decorate each table, Aalto created his now

famous curvilinear glass vase with vertical sides. The brass lamps with an unobtrusive frieze of cut-out at the borders were inspired by the eyelet embroidery on his mother's underwear, he once told a group of admirers.

The Menu

"This place has held up better than any other modern restaurant I know and I have been in 63 countries," said Olof Gummerus, the busy director of Finland's Society of Crafts and Design who since 1954 has power-housed Finnish style abroad. Gummerus, known around the Baltic for such sartorial refinements as blue and white pin-striped vest linings to match his shirts and hand-rolled handkerchiefs in his breast pocket plus another in his cuff, is also Helsinki's leading gourmet.

As a starter, he suggested his own contribution to the Savoy menu. Gravlax is a Scandinavian specialty of marinated salmon served with a mustard dill sauce. The Gummerus variation is grilled gravlax. It's not better but it is different.

Vorschnack was a favorite hors d'oeuvre of Marshal Mannerheim, although it is robust enough for a whole meal. Finely ground herring, lamb, onions, and garlic are cooked in butter over low heat for several hours. This tasty opening maneuver is accompanied by boiled new potatoes feathered with sprays of dill. Vorschnack supposedly started in the Swedish island of Gotland, wandered into Poland and the Baltic States, arrived in St. Petersburg and was brought up to Finland in the mid-18th century by Russian officers. It is ideal encouragement for drinking schnapps.

We went on to a plate of Baltic herring. There are never larger than sardines. The local custom is to have half a dozen fried and half a dozen grilled.

Dining Out in Helsinki

"More schnapps feeders," said Gummerus.

Finland's forests are rich in mushrooms, of which the prize is the convoluted morel known as the black truffle of the North. A wealth of morels were served in a cream sauce; rather like *truffles* in the woodlands. Another Savoy temptation is a version of beef tartare. Raw chopped beef is topped with caviar and presented on a slice of excellent rye bread. This cost 45 Finnish marks or roughly \$12.50.

The Savoy, E. Esplanadikatu 14, Helsinki. Tel.: 125-71. Average meal without caviar: \$10 to \$15. Closed Sat. and Sun.

'Mona Lisa' Held Over Two Weeks in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 10 (UPI).—Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa," on view at the Pushkin Museum in Moscow, will stay there for six extra weeks, according to a French source here. The painting was originally supposed to be returned to the Louvre in Paris this week. It will be on view in Moscow until July 28.

The Da Vinci arrived June 11 from Tokyo where it was viewed by 1.5 million people. Since it went on exhibit in Moscow on June 15, more than 100,000 have seen it, according to a Soviet source.

On the Arts Agenda

Several of the late John Cran-ko's ballets are featured in the programs of the Monte Carlo Ballet that open the principal-ity's International Arts Festival.

On July 13 and 14 his "Ebony Concerto," and "Eugene Onegin" are scheduled. Other works planned include John Tavas's "Designs With Strings" and several excerpts from the romantic repertoire. Among the guest stars appearing in these performances are Maria Baykina, Richard Crang, and Egon Madson, stars of the State Ballet under Crancko's direction.

New productions planned for the 1974-75 season at the Frankfurt Opera are Mozart's "Così fan tutte" (in German, on Sept. 7) and "The Marriage of Figaro" (Oct. 31), both conducted by Christoph von Dohnanyi. Puccini's "Tosca" (Dec. 29), Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" (March 23) and Verdi's "Die Falsche" (May 11) with the composer staging the new ballet evening is scheduled for its premiere Nov. 23, under the direction of the ballet master, Alfonso Cate.

The Openback Festival of Lebanon opens July 11, 12 and 13 with three performances by the Harikesh Ballet of New York, and continues to Aug. 31 with a program that includes the Borodin Quartet, the London Sinfonietta, under David Atherton, Joze Dec, Charlie Mingus, and "Le Fou d'Elsa," a spectacle with a text by Louis Aragon, staged by Alain Werner, choreography by Felix Blaska, decor by André Masson, and original music by Faizla.

Havis Amanda is a new restaurant specializing in fish and seafood, certain of which are unique to this part of the world. The cold waters make for very fine fish.

Musku fritti are to the Finns what scampi fritti are to the Italians and goujons fritti to the French. These babies are about two inches long, come from inland waters, and the roe is a delicacy. Although its flesh is white, the musku is a miniature cousin of the salmon. Its name in English is vendace.

The crayfish season starts on July 21. About 200,000 pounds are caught yearly in the clear inland waters of southern and central Finland. The crayfish is a summer delicacy. After you have eaten six, the custom is to down a glass of schnapps. Four glasses of schnapps add up to an unforgettable portion of crayfish.

The Havis Amanda does a baked salmon steak flamed in cognac. Such are the liquor laws of Finland that the cognac used in the cooking has to be killed separately.

Havis Amanda, 22 Unioninkatu, in the cellar. Serves until 1 a.m. Closed Sat. and Sun. Average meal: \$10 - \$15.

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8,000-Year-Old Towns Discovered in Northern Iraq
BAGHDAD, July 10 (Reuters).—The remains of four villages dating back 8,000 years have been uncovered in northern Iraq, according to the Iraq News Agency.
The villages are at Tel Dabab, about 30 kilometers west of Hatra (Al Hadir). Each of the four towns was built on the top of the other's remains, the agency said.
Other discoveries have been made in Hatra, where an Iraqi archaeological team found bas-reliefs on the walls of a temple dating back to the first and second centuries AD. The discoveries are said to shed light on Arab and Aramaic beliefs in the pre-Islamic era.
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K. Rejects Reactors Built by Americans

Electric Power Units Be Made in Britain

By Terry Roberts

LONDON, July 10 (NYT).—The government announced today that it would use British technology in development of the nation's nuclear power program and stated that the public lacked confidence in American nuclear reactors.

A long-awaited decision, the cabinet rejected the use of imported light water reactors supplied by Westinghouse Electric Corp. in the United States, although the British Central Electricity Generating Board had intended them.

Instead, the government opted for British-designed steam generating heavy water reactors, which have yet to be proved to be as capable as the American light water reactors in commercial use. New designs will be used for the British reactors.

The government said its decision was based partly on a desire to promote British nuclear technology and on the probability that safety clearance could be gained quickly. By implication, the government questioned the safety of the American system.

Eric Varley, Secretary for Energy, told Parliament: "The government has decided against commitment to the light water reactor, but have asked the nuclear installations inspectors to carry through to conclusion their examination of the general safety issues."

Later, at a news conference, Mr. Varley said he did not wish to imply that the government was rejecting the American reactors. He said that the American reactors had been found unsafe in critical areas immediately suggested at safety had been a key consideration.

Some technical doubts about the safety of the American reactors had previously been expressed here, although officials of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission have firmly denied that any safety problems exist.

Mr. Varley declined to estimate the cost of the nuclear program or to specify how many new nuclear plants would be built. He implied, however, that perhaps 10 billion would be involved over a period of years.

He said the program would begin with reactors of 600 to 800 megawatts, which are not new, to reduce the problem of siting up from an existing British prototype of 100 megawatts capacity. He added that not more than 4,000 megawatts of nuclear capacity would be built over the next four years.

The energy secretary said Canada had agreed to supply the heavy water that will be required for the British system, pending the construction of a heavy water plant here at some point in the future.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Bonn to Guarantee Airbus

The West German government has announced guarantees of up to 1.8 billion deutsche marks for commercial production of the European Airbus and the VFW short-range jet. The government says the guarantees are intended to protect the manufacturers of the planes against any losses on shortfalls in sales. The Airbus, a large-capacity jet liner, is manufactured by Airbus Industrie, of France, owned 47.9 per cent each by Aerospatiale, of France, and Deutsche Airbus, of Germany, and 4.2 per cent by CASA of Spain. The first production model was delivered in May to Air France. The VFW 614 is manufactured by the German-Dutch VFW-Fokker group. First deliveries to customers are due in 1976.

Michelin, Goodyear Eye Joint Unit

Michelin and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. are reported to be planning construction of a joint plant in France for production of isoprene monomers, a basic product in synthetic rubber. The new unit, to be built near Le Havre, would supply C.I.E. du Polyisoprène Synthétique, which produces 45,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year. That company is equally owned by Michelin and Goodyear. At present, the synthetic-rubber unit is supplied isoprene monomers by Japanese producers.

Bancal Sells Shares to Rothschild

Bancal Triest Corp., holding company of the Bank of California, has approved the sale of an additional 100,000 shares of its common stock to Baron Edmond de Rothschild at a price of \$32 a share. During the past year, Bancal has sold 400,000 shares of its common stock to Baron de Rothschild, or La Compagnie Financière, a company controlled by him, at a price of \$27

a share. C.I.E. Financière also acquired 200,000 Bancal shares from the estate of Ralph Davies last year. Bancal says it is investing proceeds from the sale in the Bank of California, which is using the proceeds for working capital purposes.

Liquifin Loses Ronson Fight

Ronson Corp. says it has won an "overwhelming margin" in the proxy fight for control of its board membership with Liquifin of Liechtenstein, a shell company of Ligas of Italy. The proxy contest followed the unsuccessful attempt by Liquifin to take over control of Ronson through a tender offer. Ronson will hold seven seats on the board, and Liquifin will control two as a result of a vote by shareholders favoring Ronson's slate of candidates over Liquifin nominees by a 55.5 per cent to 44.5 per cent margin. Ronson nominated seven men to the board while Liquifin offered nine. Liquifin owns about 36 per cent of Ronson stock.

U.S. Firm Buys into Harrods

Scottish & Universal Investment Trust has sold 24 million shares—equal to 22 per cent control—in House of Fraser Ltd. to Carter, Hawley Hale Stores of the United States. Carter, Hawley, formerly Broadway-Hale Stores Inc., acquired the shares for \$93 million. The House of Fraser is a British retail chain that owns Harrods of London. Scottish & Universal plans to retain the remaining 3.8 million Fraser shares it owns. Sir Hugh Fraser, chairman of Scottish & Universal, said he believes the U.S. firm does not intend to make an offer for the publicly-held shares of House of Fraser. Under British rules, the U.S. firm would have been obliged to make such an offer if it had acquired 30 per cent of House of Fraser.

Cost to Increase 12 to 15 Per Cent

Airlines Plan New Transatlantic Fare Rise

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, July 10 (NYT).—International airlines tentatively approved yesterday the fifth increase in United States-Europe air fares of the year, but cushioned the effects on some travelers by voting a new "early bird" discount plan for those who buy tickets at least 60 days before a trip.

Under the preliminary agreement adopted by airlines at a meeting in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., the average cost of a ticket between this country and Europe will increase 12 to 15 per cent over current levels on Nov. 1. This will be in addition to increases averaging 20 per cent already imposed this year.

The agreement, which is subject to governmental approval and possibly minor revision by airlines, sets the price of a standard economy-class round-trip ticket between New York and London, which was \$938 last summer and \$923 this summer, at \$784 next summer.

Most special round-trip excursion plans aimed at expanding the tourist market will be raised 10 to 20 per cent over current rates. The standard 28-to-45-day excursion, which requires travelers to be abroad at least 22 days and no more than 46, was \$323 for the New York-London round trip last summer and is currently \$413.

It would be \$509 next year, a two-year increase of 54 per cent. However, the airlines agreed to set aside a certain number of seats under the excursion plan—an average of 20 per cent on each flight—for the early bird discount. Between New York and London, for example, the round-trip fare under this plan would be \$435 next year, an increase of 5 per cent over this year's \$28-to-45-day excursion. Those who buy excursion discount tickets and then cancel would lose 25 per cent.

The same round-trip ticket under this plan would cost \$313 during the slow winter season and \$339 during the in-between periods airlines call the "shoulder." The increases were approved at a time when airlines are experiencing the worst slump in transatlantic travel since the jet age began more than 15 years ago. Summer peak-season travel is rising 10 to 15 percent below last year. Higher fares, coupled with inflation at home and higher sightseeing costs abroad, are blamed by travel experts for the decrease.

Hitachi Profit Soars by 35%

TOKYO, July 10 (AP-DJ).—Hitachi Ltd., Japan's largest electric equipment manufacturer, today announced record consolidated sales and profit for the year ended March 31, but predicted a mild downturn in net income for the current year.

Before extraordinary items, consolidated net profit rose 35 per cent to 72.14 billion yen (\$250 million) from 53.42 billion yen the previous year.

After extraordinary items, which included mainly sales of land, net income was 79.84 billion yen.

Toshio Sato, a company spokesman, said consolidated net income, before extraordinary items, is expected to decline about 10 per cent in the current fiscal year, mainly as a result of higher raw material and wage costs.

He noted that last year Hitachi managed to hold material cost increases to an average of between 5 and 6 per cent despite the oil crisis and rapid rise of Japan's wholesale price index. Material cost increases in 1974 are expected to average about 10 per cent, Mr. Sato said.

Hitachi's consolidated sales in the year ended March totaled a record 1,620 billion yen, up from 1,288 billion yen a year earlier. A sales goal of more than 15 per cent is expected for the current year, Mr. Sato said.

Hitachi said its 1973 results placed it third in the world among electrical equipment makers, both in terms of sales and profit. The company said General Electric Co. of the United States ranks first and Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken of the Netherlands second. Hitachi followed by Westinghouse Electric Corp. and RCA Corp., both of the United States, the company said.

ELF Profits Soar
PARIS, July 10 (AP-DJ).—ELF Aquitaine, the French state oil concern, said today its consolidated profits more than tripled last year.

Earnings rose to 784 million francs (\$163 million) from 231 million francs in 1972. Sales increased to 12.8 billion francs from 9.4 billion francs.

Official Seeks Merger for N.Y. Bank

Tries to Get Backing For Change in Law

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, July 10 (NYT).—Joseph Barr, the new chairman of the troubled Franklin National Corp., is seeking administration and congressional support for legislation that would permit an out-of-state bank to merge with Franklin.

According to some officials and legislators who talked with Mr. Barr, he told them that, at least one bank in California and one in Texas have indicated an interest in merging with Franklin.

Mr. Barr reportedly has not stated that a merger is the only answer for the bank, which has suffered huge losses on foreign exchange transactions.

But he has told those he is seeing here that it would be best for the nation, as well as for Franklin and its shareholders, if the number of potential acquiring banks were as large as possible.

Exact Condition Not Known
Mr. Barr is reportedly telling officials here that no one can tell yet what the exact condition of the bank is.

Even assuming that it is not insolvent, however, he foresees a drain on the resources of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in order to put the bank in shape to continue in business as a new entity.

It is known that Franklin owes the Federal Reserve System more than \$1 billion and that it has large paper losses on its bond portfolio, although Mr. Barr has insisted that its assets are basically sound and undervalued. But any acquiring bank would presumably want to be rid of such burdens as the large debt to the Federal Reserve and this could be something that the FDIC would be asked to pay off.

Mr. Barr has emphasized the drain on the FDIC's \$6 billion in assets that is already in process as a result of the closing and merger of C. Arnholt Smith's bank in San Diego. A larger further drain on the FDIC could arise if there are few applicants for a merger with Franklin, Mr. Barr is saying.

Wide Merger Market Sought
He is, therefore, urging officials and members of Congress to take action that, as he puts it, "will make the merger market as large as possible."

Specifically, he is seeking support for legislation that would permit limited exceptions to section 3-D of the Bank Holding Company Act, which prohibits holding company acquisitions across state lines unless the laws of the state of the bank that is being bought permit out-of-state acquisitions. At present, no state law permits this.

Mr. Barr is proposing that exceptions be permitted only on a case-by-case basis and only when all three of the federal bank regulatory agencies and the affected state banking officials approve.

Among the arguments he is making is that New York State law would permit the acquisition of Franklin by a European bank, and that his proposal would merely put non-New York banks in the United States on an equal footing with the Europeans.

Apparently no New York City bank has expressed an interest in acquiring Franklin, presumably because these banks have no interest in Franklin's Manhattan branches, though they might like to acquire the branches on Long Island.

Among the officials Mr. Barr has seen here are Treasury Secretary William Simon and Arthur Burns, chairman of the Fed. He subsequently told members of Congress that both men encouraged him to continue with his congressional sounding, but without specifically committing themselves.

Dutch Prices Increase

THE HAGUE, July 10 (AP-DJ).—The Netherlands' consumer price index was 141.4 (1969 equals 100) in mid-June, up 0.3 per cent from mid-May and up 8.5 per cent from mid-June 1973, the government statistics office said today. The index was 140.9 last mid-May.

Israel Bank Reopens

JERUSALEM, July 10 (AP-DJ).—The Israel-British Bank reopened today. The government yesterday suspended all its business because of the bank's unstable financial condition.



Company Reports

Alkermes				Control Data Corp.			
Second Quarter	1974	1973		Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	208.5	180.9		Revenue (millions)	233.3	231.3	
Profits (millions)	11.02	8.01		Profits (millions)	11.86	11.61	
Per Share	0.88	0.64		Per Share	0.72	0.72	
First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	400.9	347.4		Revenue (millions)	532.7	438.3	
Profits (millions)	24.5	16.6		Profits (millions)	28.71	32.34	
Per Share	1.96	1.33		Per Share	1.63	1.91	
Arlan Realty & Develop.				International Paper			
First Quarter	1974	1973		Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	217.3	182.5		Revenue (millions)	763.4	610.9	
Loss (millions)	0.76	0.21		Profits (millions)	75.11	46.59	
Per Share	-0.04	0.01		Per Share	1.71	1.04	
CJ-Restored				First Half			
CBS				Revenue (millions)	1,414.0	1,163.0	
Second Quarter	1974	1973		Profits (millions)	116.35	76.34	
Revenue (millions)	422.0	354.2		Per Share	2.64	1.71	
Profits (millions)	29.3	23.6		Mellon National Corp.			
Per Share	1.03	0.83		Second Quarter	1974	1973	
First Half				Profits (millions)	1,153.9	1,123.3	
Revenue (millions)	834.6	717.9		Per Share	1,157.0	1,141.5	
Profits (millions)	50.3	40.7		Profits (millions)	116.35	87.01	
Per Share	1.76	1.43		Per Share	61.44	63.08	
Cot. Industries				First Half			
Second Quarter	1974	1973		Profits (millions)	630.73	525.43	
Revenue (millions)	299.9	218.9		Per Share	3.13	2.57	
Profits (millions)	33.29	6.47		Profits (millions)	639.40	443.03	
Per Share	3.34	0.82		Per Share	63.06	44.30	
Per Share (diluted)	2.87	0.80		a. Before securities transactions b. After securities transactions			
First Half				PPG Industries			
Revenue (millions)	555.1	428.0		Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Profits (millions)	34.52	12.12		Revenue (millions)	447.6	384.7	
Per Share	4.88	1.51		Profits (millions)	25.36	24.17	
Per Share (diluted)	4.36	1.50		Per Share	1.22	1.17	
Crocker National				First Half			
Second Quarter	1974	1973		Revenue (millions)	834.0	754.9	
Profits (millions)	27.37	26.27		Profits (millions)	44.87	48.15	
Per Share	20.70	20.80		Per Share	2.16	2.33	
Profits (millions)	67.17	68.12		Security Pacific Corp.			
Per Share	60.70	60.78		Second Quarter	1974	1973	
First Half				Profits (millions)	18.21	14.91	
Revenue (millions)	111.76	115.57		Per Share	0.89	0.89	
Per Share	11.15	11.51		First Half			
Profits (millions)	111.89	115.37		Revenue (millions)	30.4	29.56	
Per Share	11.11	11.49		Per Share	1.50	1.47	
a. Before securities transactions b. After securities transactions							

Dow Index Slumps to 3 1/2-Year Low

Interest Rate, Inflation Blamed for New Drop

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP-DJ).—Stocks resumed their sharp slide today, ending a one-day respite on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 10.17 points to 169.12, it plunged 31.20 points Monday and showed a slight recovery of 1.72 points yesterday. It was ahead about 3 points at its best level today before turning down. The last time it closed lower was Nov. 20, 1970, when it finished at 161.50.

About 1,035 issues declined against 865 gains. Trading was slow with volume totaling 13.49 million shares, compared with 15.51 million yesterday.

Analysts regarded the light recovery yesterday and early today as a technical rally. They said there was little support for it in the news, and the market succumbed again to high interest rates and inflation.

Many analysts declined to project a level where the market might stabilize, saying business loan demand and short-term interest rates must level off first.

Avon Products was one of the most battered issues of the session, falling 3 3/4 to 36 1/4. The company said it had no explanation for the decline, but some analysts projected Avon's second-quarter net at about 48 cents a share, compared with 50 cents a year earlier.

Humana was the most active issue, slipping 1 1/8 to 5. Trading in the issue included a block of 207,300 shares at 4 1/2. Humana bought 192,300 shares of the block.

Walt Disney Productions gained 1 3/4 to 34 3/4. The company reported that third-quarter net was 43 cents a share against 47 cents a year earlier.

Disney said the 1974 earnings were the second best in its history. The 1974 third-quarter figure was considerably higher than some Wall Street estimates, which ranged as low as 30 cents to 35 cents.

National Union Electric opened for trading on a cash-only basis, slumping 8 7/8 to 19. The issue last traded on June 28. It was halted in trading following news that Sacerdan's Electronics was making a takeover bid for the company.

Control Data fell 1 3/8 to 30. The company reported lower second-quarter net.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.18 to 74.97. On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.37, closing at 69.13.

Herstatt to Compensate

COLOGNE, July 10 (Reuters).—Compensation for most of the 30,000 to 40,000 small account holders with Herstatt Bank should be paid by mid-August, the German Banking Association said today.

NATO Urges Western Nations to Back Siberia Development

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 10 (NYT).—Western countries have a specific interest in the development of Siberia's energy resources which present the world's largest fuel supply, says a report of the NATO energy committee published today.

It urges members of the alliance take a "rather positive attitude" toward the exploitation of Siberia, though "only marginal" supplies of energy can be expected to find their way to Western markets.

The rise in world energy prices will encourage the Soviet Union to boost its exports of raw materials, the report says. NATO believes that by encouraging the Russians to exploit Siberia, an area which accounts for over half the Russian land mass, the Soviet role as a potential competitor for Middle East supplies of oil will be reduced.

But Yves Laitan, NATO director of economic affairs and author of the report, warned today that the Russians might be tempted to behave later on in the way Arab countries are currently conducting their dealings with the Western consumer countries.

He also told a press conference there was evidence of a Soviet change of policy about attracting Western capital for use in exploiting the country's energy resources. The Russians are much less interested than they were in finding Western credit, he said, because they are now better able to pay cash for the capital equipment they need from the West.

Mr. Laitan stressed that it is too early to decide whether the Russians have adopted a new policy about Western investment, but at least it should be taken into account that they are undertaking a "reassessment" of their previous attitude, he said.

The report concludes that Russia will become a major exporter of natural gas "within a relatively short time," but it remains questionable whether it will be a substantial net exporter of petroleum.

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Annual Meeting - July 3rd, 1974

The Shareholders of Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI), held in Rome on July 3, under the chairmanship of Mr. Silvio Borri, approved the following resolutions:

a) The Board of Directors, composed of 10 members, was elected for its Annual Meeting for the approval of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the 1974 fiscal year.

b) With the year's transactions, by March 31, 1974, the total amount of outstanding loans by IMI and by its Autonomous Section for Maritime Credit had risen by 27% to \$9,449 million.

c) In the sector of equity participations, which at year's end

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The loan transactions entered into—of which 98.4% financed registered as an exceptional increase in the year IMF placed bonds—totalled \$2,459 million vs. \$845 million in the preceding year. By March 31, 1974, the amount of bonds outstanding had risen by 45% to \$7,086 million.

The year's foreign-currency borrowing transactions brought the total of such borrowing to \$1.4 billion by March 31, 1974, to the

to foreign countries, \$100 million (vs. 30% in 1974). The sectorial breakdown of investment financing was: \$1.167 million to industries (+ 36% over the preceding year), \$643 million to industries (+ 35% over the preceding year), \$463 million to service (+ 55%), \$108 million to the shipping sector (no operations in the preceding year) and \$23 million to R & D (+ 5%).

Loans to industry permitted the implementation of investment projects, \$1,969 million—largely to be used on rationalization projects—and the creation, mostly in the South, of more than 22,000 new jobs.

Investments registered a

the outstanding amount of this item, by March 31, 1974, for an equivalent of \$2,338 million (vs. \$1,650 million at the end of last year).

Finally, after a brief review of the current problems of industrial credit and of the developments on the capital market, the Report sets forth the figures appearing in IMI's Balance Sheet and Statement of Expenditures, showing that profits after the largest fiscally permissible allocation to the Risk Fund and the usual prudential depreciations amount to an equivalent

The sector of capital goods export financing registered a substantial expansion, owing to the special efforts made by IMI to support the exporting industries in a stage of the national economy characterized by serious balance of payments difficulties. During the 42nd year, IMI international activity continued to be expanding, with several banks in the

expand at a steady pace; by contracting, wide-severity foreign-currency loans major countries, medium and long-term foreign-currency loans totaling \$130 million.

To these should be added operations with Eximbank and the Bank of China of \$135 million.

After the reading of the Report by the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors and Auditors decided in conformity with the recommendations made by the Directors.

BALANCE SHEET SUMMARY AS OF MARCH 31, 1974 (42nd Fiscal Year)

BALANCE SHEET SUMMARY AS OF MARCH 31, 1974 (42nd Fiscal Year)
Dollar equivalents calculated at the rate of Lit. 622.35 per U.S. Dollar.

Dollar equivalents (continued)		Assets	
LIABILITIES		SUBSIDIARIES	
Subscribed capital stock	\$ 160,707,111	Receivables receivable on capital stock	\$ 112,404,974
Reserve Funds	\$ 43,724,121	Securities owned	\$ 484,103,274
Government allocations under Law No. 18 of March 23, 1971	112,353,391	Liquid assets in Life and foreign currencies	\$ 3,329,781,064
Bonds in Life and foreign currencies	7,113,701,556	Loans in Life and foreign currencies	\$ 8,276,502,355
Advances and sundry debts in Life and foreign currencies	\$ 6,242,586,935	Sundry credits in Life and foreign currencies	\$ 281,765,395
Outstanding guarantees and depreciation fund	3,848,900	Advances receivable and other operations in Life and foreign currencies	\$ 227,308,642
Real estate and furniture depreciation fund	26,550,994	Outstanding guarantees	\$ 36,350,352
Interest payable and rediscounts on receivable	\$ 246,919,973	Unamortised discounts	\$ 131,060,383
Miscellaneous items	\$ 18,810,382	Intangible receivable and rediscounts on payable	\$ 230,354,090
Balance of year's profits	\$ 26,856,274	Real estate and furniture	\$ 32,123,487
		Miscellaneous items	\$ 4,755,824
	\$ 13,777,828,194		\$ 13,777,828,194
Contra Accounts:		Contra Accounts:	
Loan commitments, securities and bills held & on deposit	\$ 4,284,937,069	Loan commitments, securities and bills held & on deposit	\$ 4,284,937,069
Special and fiduciary operations	\$ 1,869,856,774	Special and fiduciary operations	\$ 1,869,856,774
	\$ 6,154,873,843		\$ 6,154,873,843
		GRAND TOTAL	\$ 18,972,212,409

GRAND TOTAL \$ 193,211.50	
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES AS OF MARCH 31, 1974	
EXPENDITURES	
Overheads	\$ 26,937.065
Taxes	" 17,771.784
Interest paid on bonds	" 362,030.837
Interest on loans	" 89,490.103
Depreciation	" 1,112.087
Allocation to the Risk Fund	" 31,842.783
	\$ 548,874.859
	28,856.274
Balance of profits	\$ 574,561.233

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Pulling the Plug



Mrs. Klarsfeld, who holds both German and French nationality, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, but she will not go to jail pending an appeal.

Brezhnev thought a moment and then said, "I'll take another Cadillac."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

A Peaceful Summer for Some Belfast Children

CLASSIFIED AD

reading about the project in Minnesota newspapers, Mrs. Timmerman said. The Hibbing Rotary Club raised \$47,000 of the \$57,000 needed to cover the transportation costs.

Amid all the hullabaloo, Sinatra managed to get from Melbourne to Sydney in his jet—about 440 air miles.

Said Robert Hawke, who as president of the Australian Com-

(\$13,600), among others—as well as ahead of street sweepers in other communities—in New York they make \$12,886. But Bernard Crotty, superintendent of street cleaning (\$34,934), sees a threat

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.